FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

EDWARD PAYSON HALL

WOULD respectfully announce to the public his constant and utmost willingness to give instruction to as many as may feel inclined to attend at his Academy, near Christ Church, Rowan county, N. C. His method of communicating knowledge being principally by short oral and practical lectures, the number of pupils he feels himself capable of permanently benefitting would be by no means limited; and during the present distressing scarcity of schools, and urgent demand for the most impassioned earnestness among teachers, his soul burns with the liveliest zeal to extend to every child within his reach the benign influence of education. He would briefly state the following, as the leading features of his plan:—

1. That the chief lesson and the chief habit to be inculcated is OBEDIENCE.

2. A *habit of observation* should be formed in the student. This will inevitably insure his future progress in learning. The business of education is half completed, whenever this habit is formed.

3. That a thorough knowledge of Grecian and Roman Literature, derived from reading the pages of the ancient classics, should form the *ground work*, not the *gaudy pinnacle* of the educational fabric.

4. That all *book-studies* should first be presented in oral and practical lectures. All the lessons, both in foreign languages and in English, in the Higher Mathematics and the Natural Sciences, (not even excepting English Grammar and Orthography,) are first pronounced and explained by the teacher, and repeated by the pupil, till the latter understands the import and correct intonation and pronunciation of every word. By this means knowledge is much more rapidly acquired—everything being learnt correctly, there is nothing to unlearn, and as the pupil is compelled to exhibit his understanding of the subject, *Rote* and *vague verbal description* can have no evil influence over his mind.

5. The method of teaching the Latin and Greek is that pursued in the Italian Universities and the University of Otho at Athens. By adopting this course, the pupil, without much metaphysical or grammatical training, is immediately introduced to a practical acquaintance with the languages. The Polish youth learn Latin thus, in every town of that country, in a period scarcely ever exceeding two years.

6. That punishment should constitute the *exception* not the *rule* in school-government.

7. That *thought* can in no wise exist without *affection*.

Rates of tuition still remain at the old standard, payable in produce, or its equivalent in value.

The institution is situated within a short distance of the line of the W. N. C. Railroad, 12 miles from Salisbury, and within sight of the Third Creek Station.

March 5. 14*12t

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The usual deductions made to the trade.

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BRANSON & FARRAR.

Raleigh, Feb'y 9. 6-*tf

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The Aid-de-Camp,	2 25
Gilham's Manual,	9 00
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Wheeler's Cavalry,	6 50
Volunteer's Field and Camp book,	75
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The Dixie Primer—Pictorial,	50
The Confederate Primer,	50
Our Own Primer,	50
Southern Methodist Primer,	50
First Book in Composition,	1 50
Our Own First Reader,	75
The First Dixie Reader,	50
Bingham's Latin Grammar,	3 00
Geographical Reader with Maps,	2 00
Hill's Poems,	1 50
The Guerillas, Dialogues,	50
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 1,	25
Wesleyan Catechism, No. 2,	50
Capers' Catechism,	25
Sermon Catechism, by Wood,	25
Historical Scripture Questions,	50
Sunday School Bell,	50
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N. B.—Those ordering books by mail should send an extra ten cents on the dollar for postage.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1864.

THE TAX IN KIND.—We have received more than one letter complaining that the tax collectors, (under orders from Richmond we suppose,) require 500 per cent. penalty in cases where persons have refused or declined to deliver their tax in kind, instead of 50 per cent. as prescribed by the tax law of 1863. And in a Raleigh paper we see a notice to that effect by a tax collector.

As we have heretofore said, we have not a doubt that the Commissioner of Taxes, Mr. Allan, has placed a wrong construction upon the law. In support of our view, we refer to the annexed article from a Virginia lawyer which we copy from the Richmond Whig, which shows, not only that the law is not as Mr. Allan construes it, but that under such a construction, carried out to its full results, the government would lose more than it would gain.

The history of the matter is this: The tax law of April 24, 1863, provided, after imposing the tax in kind on field crops, and requiring delivery at specified points within two months from the time they were properly estimated, that

"If not delivered by that time, in such order, he shall be liable to pay fifty per cent. more than the estimated value of the portion aforesaid, to be collected by the tax collector as hereinafter prescribed."

This was the law under which the tithes of the crop of 1863 were estimated and collected. But on the 17th of February 1864, Congress passed "an act to *amend*" the act of April 24, 1863. That is, Congress on the 17th of February 1864 passed a *substitute* for the act of April 24, 1863—for such it is in reality, repealing, as it does, many provisions of the old act, adding others to it, and modifying others. The construction of the Commissioner of Taxes appears to be, that this *amendment* refers the new law back to April 1863, which would be not only to pass an *ex post facto* law, a thing which Congress is forbidden by the constitution to do, but to make illegal some things that have been actually done and accomplished by the farmers and tax collectors and which cannot now be undone. Congress could not have intended to do such an unconstitutional and unjust thing, which would lead to any amount of litigation. For, if this new act is to be referred back to April 1863, those who have paid taxes imposed by the act of April and not imposed by that of the following February, will sue the tax collectors for the amounts thus illegally wrested from them. There are some provisions of the act of 1863 which are not yet accomplished—the time for the delivery of meat, cotton and tobacco tithes being fixed after March, that is, after the passage of the act of 17th February last. As to these, Congress had a clear right to vary the penalty, to increase it from 50 to 500 per cent. The complaints that have come to us are in regard to a demand of 500 per cent. penalty on grain not delivered in localities in which grain is said to be exceedingly scarce, and in which for that reason (the complainants allege) the tax collectors per- [illegible] the payment of the 50 per cent. extra. As to the meat tithes we have heard no complaint. The law of 1863 and that of 1864, so far as we see, contemplate no commutation. The meat must be paid in kind.

Doubtless the object of Congress, in passing this act of February 1864, was to enact a tax law applicable to 1864; to let that of 1863 alone, since it had answered its purpose and was almost defunct so far as it applied to the taxes and crops of 1863. It corrected, as to the taxes of 1864, errors and imperfections of the act of 1863. The amendatory act seems to us to be a bungling affair, speaking as it does of things "from and after July 1, 1863," and then of other things "from and after the first day of January next." The date of the act being February 1864, "the 1st day of January next" will be the 1st of January 1865; whereas, according to Mr. Allan's construction, "the 1st of January *next*" means the 1st of January *last*.

P. S. Last night's mail brought District Quartermasters' notices in several of our North Carolina exchanges, requiring payment of the tithes under a penalty of 500 per cent., from which it appears that Mr. Allan's construction of the law is to prevail until reversed by Congress or the Courts. The safe and proper course, we think, will be to conform to the requirement of the officer, looking to Congress, which will meet next month, for a return of any amount wrongfully paid, of which we think there is not much reason to doubt.

THE TAX IN KIND—MR. ALLAN'S CONSTRUCTION. To the Editor of the Whig: Mr. Allan, the Commissioner of Taxes, in reply to "A Farmer," derives his authority for the five-fold penalty from the Act of Congress 17th February, 1864. He quotes from the 10th section to sustain his instructions to collectors. He takes the ground that the above act of Congress of 1864, requiring the five-fold penalty, supercedes the previous act and applies to the crop of 1863.

Having considered the matter—after carefully reading the acts of Congress—I think it demonstrable that Mr. Allan is in error; and that, notwithstanding his acknowledged desire merely to execute the law, he is about to become the *maker* of it. I take it to be clear that the five-fold penalty does not apply to the crop of 1863.

The act of 1863 annexed to the failure to deliver the tithe a penalty of fifty per cent. Numbers of persons, by reason of their non-delivery, had before 17th Feb'y, 1864, incurred the penalty so given against them. Any addition to this penalty, thus already incurred, we cannot for a moment suppose Congress to have intended. To pass an act adding to the penalty would be the passage of an *ex post facto* law. I have the most abundant authorities on this point, and will quote them if their existence is questioned. Indeed, no lawyer of any reading will for a moment doubt the proposition. Can it be supposed, then, that Congress would, in so plain a case, pass an act which would be utterly null and void, because of its infraction of a plain article in our Constitution? Is it possible that in neither House there was a single lawyer capable of seeing what every law-student knows?

But I think Mr. Allan may himself be quoted to overthrow his own position.

He contends that, as the act of 1864 says "the act of 1863 is hereby amended so as to read as follows," therefore that of 1863 must be considered as out of existence, and that of 1864 put into its place, and as of the same date. Reasoning thus, he makes out the plain case that the five-fold penalty is applicable to the crop of 1863.

See for a moment how absurd. Put the act of 1863 out of the way, and put that of 1864 in its place, and of the same date, thus making out a case for the five-fold penalty, and the farmer, by the *same act, and the same section of it, has a right to retain all the corn which he used in rearing and fattening his hogs.* For by the 10th section of the act of 1864—the same section quoted by Mr. Allan as imposing the five-fold penalty—there is specially exempted from the tax in kind "such portion of the crop as may be necessary to raise and fatten the hogs of such farmer for pork." If Mr. Allan will show even the semblance of a reason why he could use section 10 to get the heavy penalty and at the same time withhold the benefit, I shall be glad to see it. If he can do, it as to the crop of 1863, he can do it as to all future time. I beg to repeat, the only ground on which Mr. Allan can base his claim to the five-fold penalty will compel him to yield a point of infinitely more value to the Government. And proceeding further, I remark that it is not one point alone. The same section 10 exempts not merely the corn for making pork, but it exempts enormous amounts of property under the first, second, third and fourth heads of that section. All of this property stands exactly as does the fattening corn. None of it is exempted by the act of 1863. Push back the act of 1864 far enough to get the five-fold penalty, and you have pushed it far enough to lose the tax on all this property. Large numbers of people have paid their tenth with none of the drawbacks to which, under Mr. Allan's reasoning, they were entitled. Many of them paid it before the act of 1864 was passed. Are all of them to be repaid? If not, are those yet to pay entitled to the privileges referred to?

But enough. The act of 1864 is erroneously construed by Mr. Allan. Wielding the vast power which he does, holding in the hollow of his hand the question to many of bread or no bread, let him review these two acts of Congress. Let the Attorney General give his opinion. If that be against me, I will say no more. "W."

INHUMAN MONSTERS.—It is doubtful if History furnishes a parallel to the outrages of the yankee armies in this war. Read the account of their conduct in the late march into Mississippi of Sherman's corps. The most cruel, wanton, barbarous destruction of the food and furniture and clothing and dwellings of helpless old men and women and children, even to infant children, marked every stage of their progress. What but the most diabolical spirit could prompt such doings as are there recorded? And yet it is pretended that the purpose of the enemy is to bring us back again into a Union with such devils incarnate! And it is even supposed and said that there are Southern people who are willing to go back into such a Union! Surely if there be such, they must be few in number and lost to all sense of decency or of manliness. Our own opinion is, that the yankees have become convinced that a re-union is impossible and undesirable, and that they are now bent only upon destroying what they cannot possess—if they cannot longer enrich themselves out of the spoils of the South, they mean to make the South so poor that nobody else shall. The Almighty will not smile upon such a malignant spirit and such devilish acts. We trust that the day of retribution is at hand, that this Spring and Summer will bring the vengeance of Heaven upon the vandals.

YANKEE DESPONDENCY.—The two following paragraphs from late New York papers will show the doubts the yankees feel as to the result of the coming campaign. They will also show to our troops and people what an immense stake is dependent upon that campaign. If our gallant armies triumph, the yankees confess that despair will take possession of them, violence, discord and anarchy ensue, and the Presidential election will be the end of the chapter. [illegible] of battle, and strike for this great end.

The New York Herald says:

"We must succeed in this impending military campaign, or this war for the Union may prove a disgraceful and ruinous failure. We cannot safely go beyond another year, with a yearly expenditure of eight or nine hundred millions of money, and an annual draft from the industrial interests of the country of half a million or more of its most vigorous men. *We must bring the rebellion to the dust this coming summer, or the discontent of the people of the loyal States may ripen into scenes of violence, discord and anarchy*, and our Presidential election of November next may be the end of the chapter."

The New York Times of the 2d, speaking of the extravagance that prevails in the U. States, says:

"This ostentation is kept up mostly by foreign fabrics, which only gold can buy. The specie basis, which alone can sustain currency and credit, is being more and more largely drawn away; and without currency and credit, no war can be effectually prosecuted. The disproportion between gold and paper cannot go on increasing for a great period without producing a financial collapse. And should that collapse come, the war, we may be sure, will straightway end. Our Government can practice no such repudiating shifts as the rebel government is now essaying. There is too much moral principle yet left in the Northern people to tolerate any national turpitude of that sort. When it comes to the point that this war demands repudiation, the war will be abandoned, and all the sacrifices our soldiers have made in it will go for naught."

For "moral principle" read love of money. The "repudiating shifts" of the Confederate government are but heavy taxes which the people demanded, and cheerfully pay, to avoid that worst of all evils, a return to yankee rule and consequent loss of all.

THE SOLDIERS ALL RIGHT.—A letter from a non-commissioned officer at Fort Fisher says:—

"I was the only one in my company that voted for Gov. Vance in August 1862; but next August, if things move on as I think they will, he will in all probability get every vote that will be cast in the company. Vance is growing stronger and stronger every day with us."

ALAMANCE COUNTY.—A letter from Alamance county says:—

"Holden stock is a long way below par here, and rapidly depreciating. All right side up, and Vance ahead. Skies bright and brightening."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A letter from Montgomery county says:—

"After the death of Hon. S. H. Christian the Holden party in this county was quietly dying out until Gen. Leach made some speeches in the county, there being no candidate opposing him at the time. I am happy to state that there is not now an intelligent gentleman in the county who endorses Holden or who will support Leach, though Leach will get a strong vote. We hope to beat him in the county, as Mr. Foster will address us in a few days. Leach, though declining when *expressly called on* to say *whom he was for*, or to *define his position*, yet urges all the old peace arguments. We regard him as the most consummate demagogue we were ever afflicted with. Gov. Vance will certainly sweep this county."

BOILER BURST.—We regret to learn that the boiler at the Paper Mill of David Murphy, Esq. in this county, burst on Saturday last. No person was injured and the mill not materially damaged except by the loss of time and expense necessary to procure a new engine, to effect which Mr. Murphy has taken prompt measures. We hope he will succeed before our present three weeks' supply of paper shall have been exhausted.

Funding.—In this place the amount of currency funded was about $530,000.—*Salem Press.*

GOV. VANCE BEFORE THE ARMY.
[Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.]

LIBERTY MILLS, VA., April 5, 1864.

On Thursday, the General, Captain Nicholson and I rode over to Scales's Brigade to hear Gov'r Vance speak and to invite him to be our guest, as it was appointed for him to speak here the next day. There were present Gens. Scales, McGowan, Thomas and Lane, and between 3 and 4000 soldiers of Scales's, ours, Thomas's, and McGowan's. The speech was delivered, it seems, sooner than was expected by many, and consequently, Gen. Lee, Gens. Stuart, W. H. F. Lee, Wickham and many officers of the Staff arrived after the speech.

I intended to write an account of the speech for the Observer, but have not been able to do so. Besides, unless the speech were reported verbatim, I do not think justice could at all be done it.

The Governor spoke for an hour and forty minutes. As well as I remember, his speech contained three main points: 1st, the folly of separate State action for peace was shown. No negotiation with the enemy could be inaugurated by North Carolina, for instance, as long as she remained in the Confederacy; for such action would be a violation of the Constitution which North Carolina had sworn to support. Her only alternative, therefore, would be to secede from the Confederacy. Would she gain peace thereby? On the contrary, she would involve herself in a double war. Mr. Lincoln would continue his war upon her; for he fights her now not because she is a member of the Southern Confederacy, but because she refuses to be one of the Northern Union. Her relation to the U. S. Gov't would, therefore, be precisely the same after secession as now, viz: of rebellion to it. Besides, if she seceded for peace, she must declare herself a neutral. The only two railways by which Gen. Lee's army receives its supplies and by which the Capital of the Confederacy is connected with the rest of it, run through North Carolina. If she permit stores and troops to be transported through her borders for the Confederate army, that will be a *casus belli* to the yankee Gov't. If she do not permit such transportation, it will be cause of war to the Confederate Gov't; for Gen. Lee's army must receive supplies and recruits. If it were objected that the Confederate Gov't had not endeavored to secure peace by negotiation, the Governor himself knew that negotiation had been offered by the Confederates and rejected by the yankees three several times.

2dly: He thought it his duty to speak some word of encouragement to the soldiers; for, although the army is, as it were, the Southern Confederacy, and is the embodiment of cheerfulness, he would yet give them additional cause for good spirits in the assurance that the people of North Carolina were true to them; that, so long as the army is for war, the people at home will support them, as is evidenced abundantly by the fact that no other State in the South has so bounteously provided for her troops in the matter of clothing, medicines and all manner of private contributions, while her Legislature has appropriated $1,000,000, *in her own currency*, for the support of the families of soldiers, in addition to the large appropriations to the same end by the counties. That the people would be for peace only when the army was for peace—not before. They would talk at home and continue to talk; but would keep aloof from treasonable *action*. Wherein he likened them to the tax-payer who had two dogs, but, one of the dogs being a stump-tailed dog, he gave in only one dog. "Hold on, Mr. Smith," said the tax-collector, "you must swear to this." "Swear to it! eh?" "Yes, sir, you must swear to it." "Swear to it! eh?" "Yes, swear to it." "Swear to it! eh? Well, you can put me down another dog!"

The army really did not know what it had done. The yankee President had called for 2,500,000 men in all. They had all come or they had not. In either view of the matter there is encouragement. If this great host has come against us, where are they? [illegible] of them have not, we will know how much to be frightened by Lincoln's recent calls for 700,000; and will learn that his great proclamations for troops are but tricks of his game, intended only to frighten us.

He begged each soldier never to be tempted to the damnable crime of desertion. If his wife wrote him that she and her little ones were suffering for food, in what wise would he benefit her by skulking in the woods by day—for he dare not be seen—and at night devouring the little she possessed. He must write her encouragement; tell her that *his* food is not always sufficient; that all must suffer, for no great good can be obtained without it. "I appeal to you by all that man holds dear; by that little white-haired boy at home, that, sitting on his mother's knee, begs to hear the story of his father's fighting—don't do it, my fellow-soldiers! For in the breast of that little boy may slumber now the inspirations of genius. Years hence, he may be before his country-men seeking office through their votes, when a scarred, one-legged or one-armed old soldier, or the son of a one-armed or one-legged soldier, will rise, and pointing the finger of scorn at your son, will say: 'No sir! we will have none of you. Your father deserted the colors of his country! No deserter, or his son, or his son's son shall rule among us!'"

3dly: He told the soldiers that they had whipped the yankee army under seven great leaders, each of whom had in turn been gathered to his fathers, except Pope, the fact of whose having a father at all was much doubted. Their eighth great chieftain was now to be met, and if the army but fought as well as it had done, the end of this Summer would see the end of the war. The yankee fights for pay—the Southern soldier's pay is almost worthless. The yankee currency is fast depreciating, and defeat this Summer will ruin it. The yankee will cease to fight when fighting ceases to pay.

The Governor was very hoarse from continual speaking and exposure in bad weather; but his speech was a great one. His hearers were at one moment convulsed with laughter: at the next, in some instances, moved to tears at his touching eloquence, or excited with fierce determination as he described the outrages upon our people and those more terrible which would follow subjugation.

The Governor has won great reputation with the officers and troops from all the States.

E. J. H., Jr.

A Handsome Sword.—We were shown by Col. Mallett, on yesterday, a handsome Sword, that was manufactured by Messrs. S. Froelick & Co., at Kenansville, in this State. It is a heavy, well-balanced sabre, admirably shaped and tempered for effective service, and finished off in excellent style. The scabbard is also admirably executed—and both reflect most creditably on the mechanical skill and genius of the manufacturers.

We were surprised to learn from Col. Mallett, of such an establishment at Kenansville, and of the amount of work it has executed for the Government. From April 1st, 1861, to March 1st, 1864, this establishment has furnished 18 sets of Surgical Instruments, 800 gross of military buttons, 3,700 lance spears, 6,500 sabre bayonets, 11,700 cavalry sabres, 2,700 officers' sabres, 600 navy cutlasses, 800 artillery cutlasses, 1,700 sets of infantry accoutrements, 300 sabre belts, and 300 knapsacks.

We are pleased to know of such a valuable and extensive establishment in our State, and hope the fullest reward of profit may be received by the enterprising Proprietors. Indeed we understand that the demands of the Government keep its whole force most industriously and energetically employed.

Raleigh Confederate.

Western Carolina.—The Asheville News of the 7th inst. says: "A party of fifteen or twenty armed men visited the Reems' creek settlement, eight miles north of this place, on Sunday night last, and forcibly took all the firearms they could find. They visited the houses of Rev. Jacob Weaver, Rev. Montraville Weaver, Col. J. T. Weaver, and Capt. Parker. The latter two gentlemen are absent in the service. The band represented themselves as belonging to Col. Kirk's command on Laurel. This may or may not be so. They were pursued by some Confederate cavalry, but made good their escape."

The Late Illinois Riot.—RICHMOND, April 14.—The collision between a party of soldiers and another of citizens, at Charleston, Illinois, was greatly exaggerated. A letter in the Chicago Times says that not more than 30 men were engaged in the affray. The citizens went home. There was no subsequent assemblage of copperheads in the vicinity. Nothing new here to-day.

Grant's Army.—It is satisfactorily ascertained that Grant has as yet received no organized reinforcements. So far the accession to the enemy's forces in Northern Virginia has been from furloughed men, &c., and is inconsiderable. In the re-organization of Grant's army there are enumerated 32 brigades; which, estimating the average of the yankee regiment at 350 men, would give Grant about 44,000 infantry. These figures are not the result of idle speculation, but of an investigation, the full particulars of which we need not give here. It is supposed that Grant cannot conveniently or prudently draw any large reinforcements from Tennessee or Mississippi, as he certainly could not replace his garrisons in the West by colored troops or other indifferent material. He will have to look for reinforcements from unimportant posts in the North and from his coast lines, and from these if he draws 20,000 men he will have gone to the extent of his present resources.—*Rich'd Examiner, 11th.*

THE CANVASS IN THE 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The united strength of the friends of the South in this District can beat the opposition—but it is evident that we cannot afford to have *two* candidates in the field—without Randolph and Davidson we are beaten—Foster is the only man that can carry these two counties. He is well known in both—having represented both, and is personally very popular—Capt. Ramsay is unknown in both. Should he withdraw and leave a clear field to Foster and Leach, the contest will not be doubtful.

DAVIDSON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a citizens' meeting held in Johnsonville District, Harnett county, April 12th, on motion, John W. Cameron, Esq. was appointed Chairman and Capt. L. McN. McDonald requested to act as Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in our judgment some expression of opinion in regard to the coming elections on our part would be in place: Therefore be it Resolved,

First. That we have full confidence in our present Representatives, Dr. John McCormick and Major Neill McKay, and approve the course pursued by them in their Legislative capacity, and earnestly recommend them for re-election.

Secondly. Resolved, That we feel justly proud of our worthy Governor, Z. B. Vance, who has with unflinching fidelity sustained unimpaired the rights of the citizen and kept the military authority subordinate to the civil authority. This alone should satisfy all lovers of civil liberty.

Thirdly. Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN W. CAMERON, Ch'n.

L. McN. McDONALD, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Barbecue District, Harnett county, on the 12th of April 1864, on motion, Jos. J. Rosser was appointed Chairman and James Cameron requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, when the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the time is drawing near when the people [illegible] called upon to cast their votes: Therefore be it [illegible]

Resolved, 1st, That we have ever held sacred those principles which secured the triumphant election of our patriotic Governor, Z. B. Vance, two years ago, and having *no evidence of his receding from them*, we cordially recommend his election a second term.

Resolved, 2d, That we, the citizens of Barbecue District, approve the legislative course of our Representatives, Dr. John McCormick and Neill McKay, Esq., and recommend them for re-election in August next.

Resolved, 3d, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolinian, with the request that they be published.

JOS. J. ROSSER, Ch'n.

JAMES CAMERON, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MAGNOLIA, April 8, 1684.

Messrs. Editors: On the 25th ult. there died in Duplin county the old and faithful negro woman, aged 121 years, the property of Mr. Timothy Newkirk of this county. I saw her master yesterday. He observed that as long as he had known her, he never had known her to do or commit one bad or base act, and spoke of old Chloe in exalted terms. Old Chloe had nursed some person in New Hanover county 96 years ago; she said she had seen many of the officers on both sides of '74, '75 and '76. She further stated she had cooked about that time for some of the officers of olden times. Chloe was kind to her fellow-servants.

FOR COOKE'S BRIGADE.—We are requested to state that Rev. Thad. L. Troy will leave Newton on the 27th inst. and Salisbury on the 28th inst. for Cooke's Brigade, A. N. V., and will take charge of all packages left at the depots between those places and Raleigh.

DIED,

In this town, on the 11th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH B. BATTLEY, relict of Thomas Battley, deceased.

In this town, on the night of the 12th inst., THOS. J. MIMS, private in Capt. J. W. Strange's company, 2d N. C. Cavalry, aged 45 years. The deceased was a good soldier, and a man of such kindly and genial disposition that he endeared himself to all his companions and associates.—*Com*

Near Fayetteville, 19th March, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN GUY, son of James and Eliza Guy, aged 10 months and 18 days. He was a most lovely, innocent and interesting child.

My brother is dead—his loss I mourn,
And sorrow fills my breast;
His body fills an early tomb—
I know his soul's at rest.

Weep not, sisters, weep no more,
Your brother's warfare now is o'er;
Weep not brothers, weep no more,
His slumber shall be disturbed no more.

M. J. G.

At his residence near Springfield, Richmond county, N. C., on the 23d of March 1864, after a short attack of pleurisy, Mr. JOHN McLAURIN, in his 74th year. In all his unobtrusive relations in life he was much esteemed—as a son, brother, husband, father, citizen, neighbor, and friend. From his early boyhood up to his death he had an undoubting confidence in the Providence of God, and was seldom or never disappointed.—Com.

At his father's, near the Red Bluff, Marlboro' Dist., S.C., 6th of March, Mr. JOHN DOUGLAS, of consumption, in the 44th year of his age. He enlisted in a horse company under Capt. Peterkin, and was stationed near Charleston, where his malady increased to justify a furlough. He was an energetic citizen and esteemed by all who knew him.—Com.

At her father's, in the prime of life and usefulness, Miss CATHARINE DOUGLAS, sister of the above John Douglas, on the 18th of March. She was an amiable and beloved young lady, but that fell destroyer, Consumption, put an end to all the hopes of an aged father and of relatives.

At his residence in Bladen county, March 18th, Mr. PETER CROMARTIE, in the 77th year of his age.

In Moore county, Jan'y 27th, of consumption, Mrs. NANCY McIVER, consort of Donald McIver, a native of Fayetteville, aged 77 years 2 months and 24 days. She was a member of the M. E. Church.

At his residence in Montgomery county, on the 22d ult., Mr. JOHN McAULAY, aged 85 years.

MARRIED,

In the village of Owensville, Sampson county, N. C., on the night of 29th March, by Joel Jackson, Esq., Sg't ELY DUDLEY, Co. K, 51st Reg't, N. C. T. to Mrs. CAROLINE N. UNDERWOOD, all of Sampson county.

At the residence of the bride's mother in Montgomery, Ala., on the 30th ult., Lt. Col. F. A. REYNOLDS, of the 39th N. C. Reg't, to Miss MACON BALE.

CAMP HILL, near Petersburg, Va., April 9, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: Gentlemen: I have recently received letters from friends representing different portions of Cumberland and Harnett counties, requesting me to become a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly of North Carolina, and for convenience have selected this medium to address one and all, that while I feel truly grateful for the honor they have conferred and fully appreciate the motives that prompt them, I must respectfully decline, as I think I can serve my country more advantageously in the field than in the Legislative Halls, but will express the hope that good and efficient men will be selected that will reflect credit to themselves and honor to the Old North State, whose every effort will be to sustain the Government and discountenance disloyalty and disaffection, and who will go in for a vigorous prosecution of the war, which alone can bring us and ours a lasting and honorable peace, and thereby hold up to the world the true position of North Carolina, which has been so much abused by the actions and sentiments of a few disloyal and unprincipled men who have taken good care of their unworthy carcases by staying at home and trying to do all the harm they can by discouraging the soldiers in the field and anon crying out for peace, peace, when they have not contributed anything to bring about such a desirable boon. In conclusion I would state, that in a conversation with the Hon. Mr. Rives, the war-horse of the Old Dominion State, a few days ago, he said that the true sentiment and feeling of North Carolina was not known abroad, owing to the class of men I have described above, but he could say one thing of North Carolina Troops, that generally they were foremost in all the important fights and were last to leave the field. This coming from a Virginian and a man of distinction and having unbounded means of information, I think it worthy of note, and certainly reflects the highest compliment to our noble, brave and chivalrous soldiery. Having trespassed already on your time and patience, I will close my lengthy card.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

J. R. McDONALD,
Maj. 51st Reg't N. C. T.

1tpd]

Camp 18th N. C. Troops,
NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb'y 6, 1864.

THE undersigned announces to the citizens and soldiers of Bladen county, that he is a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support.

He pledges himself, if elected, to discharge the duties of the office with the same fidelity and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as a soldier.

BENJ. F. RINALDI,
Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T.

7*tlApd]

$100 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and confinement so that I get him, of a NEGRO BOY, who ranaway from the plantation of Peter J. Nicholson, dec'd, in Richmond county, N. C., in August 1863.

Said boy's name is George, is about 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs; when spoken to speaks quickly and shows his front teeth, and has a small scar on one side of his chin; has a high forehead, and looks pretty independent, and is black. My address is Bostick's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.

JAMES M. BOSTICK, Adm'r.

March 21. 18*5tpd tf

FOR SALE,

A CIRCULAR SAW MILL suited to run by steam or water power. The Saw fifty inches diameter, carriage and way irons complete. All castings, gudgeons, boxes and bolts necessary for an eighteen feet water wheel.

DAVID McNEILL.

Cumberland Co., March 29 20*3tpd

Notice to Soldiers.

[illegible] to call at his shop and get their Farming Utensils repaired on more reasonable terms than they can get it done any where else.

R. D. McLAUCHLIN,
F & W Plank Road, 4 miles below Carthage.

April 7. 22-3tpd

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864.

Ann Steadman vs. William Steadman, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IN this case upon motion, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, William and Henry Steadman, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday of January 1864.

Issued March 9th, 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1864.

Catharine McGrummen and others vs. Daniel McGrummen.

Petition for partition of Lands.

IN this case, upon motion, it is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant Daniel McGrummen personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of April, 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January, 1864. Issued 4th Feb'y 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Jan'y Term, 1864.

Margaret Blue vs. M. J. Blue, and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, are non-residents of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendants, Hugh McCallum and wife, personally to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on 4th Monday of April 1864, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in January 1864.

Issued 9th March 1864.

16*6tpd] A. H. McNEILL, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb'y Term 1864.

Neill McNeill and wife Sarah, and Neill McNeill as Trustee of the Estate of Mary J. Harris, and Angus A. Harris, against Dr. David McBryde, Administrator with the Will annexed of Alex McBryde, dec'd, Mrs Mary McBryde, widow of the said deceased, and also Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde and Mary McBryde, Jr.

Petition to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Angus McBryde, Alex. McBryde, and Mary McBryde, Jr., three of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of Feb'y 1864.

22*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

TWENTY-SIXTH REG'T N. C. TROOPS, }
Culpeper C. H., July 30, 1863. }

Colonel H. K. BURGWYN:

Dear Sir: Captain Young has shown me a letter of yours, in which you request that some one will furnish you with the facts in relation to the part taken by Pettigrew's Brigade in the attack of the 3d instant at Gettysburg—especially the action of the 26th in that bloody drama. We have been grossly misrepresented by a correspondent of the Richmond "Enquirer," as I think can be shown by facts which no one in the fight will deny, and which a newspaper correspondent a mile off could not possibly know.

In the first place, the correspondent states that Pettigrew's Division was in support of Pickett. This is an entire mistake, and every one knows it but the writer. And here let me state that the division can scarcely be said to be composed of raw troops, just from the South. Archer's (Field's old Brigade), Davis' Mississippi Brigade, Brokenbrough's (formerly commanded by Gen Heth), were scarcely raw. Pettigrew's could only have been referred to by the term raw. Some of these regiments might be considered as initiated at Malvern Hill and numerous other engagements, though not with the Army of Northern Virginia. But, calling this brigade raw, the more honor to it for not causing the gap spoken of in a later number of the "Enquirer." But to resume.

Our division was in the front line, on the left of Pickett, and a prolongation of the same line. The correspondent must have taken us for the support, which I am sorry to say did not come. This is the only charitable construction that can be placed on his assertions. Our brigade was on the right of the division, our regiment (26th) on the right of the brigade—consequently immediately on the left of Pickett. When we started we were on the diameter of a circle, and, as we advanced, Pickett following the arc of the circle, necessarily rather contracted the lines toward the centre. We all moved off in as magnificent style as I ever saw, the lines perfectly formed. On we went. When we had crossed about half the intervening space, they (the enemy) opened upon us a tremendous shower of grape and canister; but on we dashed, our brigade and Pickett's men. I could see nothing of the rest of our division, as they were too far to the left. My whole attention was directed to our own brigade and Pickett's Division, as we had been ordered to keep dressed to the right. When we had gotten within about two hundred yards of the enemy's works we commenced firing, but still advancing. The storm of lead which now met us is beyond description. Grape and canister, intermingled with minies and buckshot. The smoke was dense, and at times I could scarcely distinguish my own men from Pickett's; and to say that any one a mile off could do so is utterly absurd. On we pushed, and were now right upon the enemy's works, when we received a murderous fire upon our left flank. I looked to see where it came from, and, lo! we were completely flanked upon our left, not only by infantry, but artillery. Here candor compels me to admit that one of the brigades of our division had given way, the enemy had seized upon the gap, and now poured a galling fire into our left, which compelled the troops to give way in succession, to the right. What could we do now? At the very moment I thought victory ours, I saw it snatched from our hands. With no support upon the left, I asked myself what should we do. I had only about sixty men left in my regiment, and that small number diminishing every moment, (the others had suffered as badly.) The order came from the right to fall back. We did so at the same time with Pickett. The day was lost. You must observe I do not attach any blame to Pickett. I think he did his duty; and if he did we certainly did, and, I can safely say we went as far as beyond, owing to the shape of the enemy's works, which ran backward in our front, in the form of a curve, and which compelled us to go beyond where Pickett was, already at their works, in order to reach them ourselves. The color bearer of my regiment was shot down while attempting to plant the flag on the wall. I will here mention a remark made to me afterwards by Gen. Pettigrew. With tears in his eyes he spoke of the loss in his brigade, and then remarked, "My noble brigade had gained the enemy's works, and would have held them had not ———'s brigade, (naming the brigade,) on the left, given way. Oh! had they have known the consequences that hung upon their action at that moment, they would have passed on."

It is well to remember here that while Pickett's men were perfectly fresh, having never fired a gun, having just come up, our brigade had been terribly cut up on the 1st, especially two of the regiments. The 26th, which went into action, on the 1st, 850 strong, on the 3d, only had for duty 230 men, and not officers enough to command the companies. If some troops can gain so much credit for being defeated, is it not strange that nothing is said of us, when we drove line after line of the enemy from their position like sheep, and pursued them for two miles. What I say of our brigade I might say of the whole Division. No troops ever fought better than ours—we were engaged for hours with five times our number, and routed them completely; but our loss was fearful—above fifty per cent—among them our best officers. Our Major General was wounded the first day. Captains and Lieutenants were in command of regiments on the 3d, still we were put in the front rank, the post of honor, and not in support, as the "Enquirer" has it, when there were other troops comparatively fresh who might have taken our place. Does not this show the confidence of our General in us?

Then look at our losses, which, leaving out of account the first day, greatly exceed those of any other troops. Had General Heth not been wounded or the lamented Pettigrew lived they could have told a tale that would have made those blush who are now trying to bear off honors so nobly won by others. But alas, we have not even enough left to refute the foul calumnies of those who would basely endeavor to pluck from our brows the laurels placed there at the sacrifice of so many of our noble companions.

That we still retain the confidence of our commander is shown by our being placed as rear guard, the post of honor, while the other troops were safely crossing the river, (Potomac.) It was here in an attack made upon our lines that the brave Pettigrew fell, while setting an example of heroic courage and presence of mind, to those who had followed him unfaltering, through so many dangers and hardships. In him the Brigade sustained its heaviest loss. In him, our State lost one of her brightest stars, and the Confederacy one of her ablest defenders.

The above is a hasty sketch of *facts*.

If they will be of any use to you in your noble endeavor to refute the slander on the Brigade, you are at liberty to use them as you see fit.

In conclusion, allow me to subscribe myself,
Very Repectfully, your ob't servant,
J. JONES.

To the Editors of the Enquirer:

THORNBURY PLANTATION,
NEAR GARYSBURG, N. C., March 21. }

Gentlemen:—From personal knowledge, I feel sure that you, who have in charge the conducting of your valuable journal, are the last persons in the Confederacy who would willingly deprive the gallant and noble troops of the State of North Carolina of one jot or tittle of their hard won honors Especially in view of the fact, well known to yourselves, that the fighting population of this State have to overcome an enemy in the rear, who, led by one or two traitorous and dishonoring journals, systematically attempt to debauch them from their duty to themselves and their country. This hard struggle, which has to be met by the troops of no other State in the Confederacy, makes it doubly important that the honors which our troops have fairly and fully acquired, at such dreadful sacrifices of the blood of our best men, should not be taken from them or diminished.

Knowing, as I did, the character of most of the regiments composing Pettigrew's brigade, the bravery, coolness and capacity of that officer himself, and the entire confidence of his men in him, together with what they had accomplished on the battle of the 1st, I was totally astounded on reading the account given by your correspondent, "X," in your journal, nor did I, for one moment, believe it. It was not reasonable to suppose that troops that had met the enemy's best troops, (as was the Northwestern "iron brigade," which had, till then, claimed never to have been beaten,) in the proportion of *one to three*, and driven them back in a face to face encounter, at generally only twenty to sixty paces, for hours, and finally routed them, even at a loss of 620 out of 850 of their own men, that these troops, or the survivors of them, should, in two days, lose their courage and discipline so far as to retreat before they had met the enemy, *was too improbable for me to swallow*. In order to satisfy myself, I wrote to obtain from Major J. Jones, to whom the command of the brigade had fallen, by reason of the killing or wounding of all his superior officers of the brigade, during the two days' battle, a correct account of the affair. Major, now Lieut. Col. Jones, is an officer of great experience. He has participated in many battles, and possesses more coolness under the hottest fire than any person within my knowledge. Nothing disturbs him on such occasions. It was he who, at the head of his company, in the 26th regiment, then commanded by Gov. Vance, occupied the ground all the night of the battle of Malvern Hill, in sixty yards of the enemy's battery, and *was there in the morning*. At the battle of Rawls' Mill, in North Carolina, where the 26th regiment *alone* held the ford for near two hours against the whole force of Gen. Foster, consisting of 12,000 infantry, nine pieces of artillery, and 500 cavalry, Major Jones took his position on the top of a rail fence for better observation and hearing, for he was near enough to hear the enemy's order to charge, and kept it during the entire engagement, calling out to his men in his deep, loud toned voice, whenever he would hear the yankee orders to charge, "Now boys, stand by to give em h—ll." And so obstinately did that regiment hold their favorable position that they held it till the other two regiments, which had gone down some miles into the enemy's lines to attack Plymouth, rejoined the 26th, when they all retreated to join our forces at Tarboro'.

Your correspondent speaks of the troops of Pettigrew as "raw troops from the South." This is an error. Most of these troops had long since received the baptism of blood, and seen much field service: and here, in justice to the 26th regiment of North Carolina troops, allow me to tell a tale of true discipline and courage, which has never been excelled, to my mind, and that of military men, by any troops during the war. It has never yet been stated and is but justice to that noble and terribly slaughtered regiment that it should be recorded: Some six months prior to the battle of Gettysburg, with three regiments, ordered by Gen. [illegible] county, near one hundred miles, to attack the town of Plymouth, at the mouth of Roanoke river. On arriving at Williamston, on the Roanoke, and twenty-eight miles from Plymouth, and also twenty-eight miles from Washington, on the Tar River, the 26th regiment, commanded by Col. Burgwyn, 1,200 strong, was ordered to divide. One-half to remain and watch the enemy's gunboats in case they came up the Roanoke, and the other half to march to Washington, twenty-eight miles distant, on the Tar river, to watch the arrival of any forces the enemy might send up to cut off the force under Col. Rutledge, proceeding on to Plymouth. It so happened that the yankees, under General Foster, had at this very time, organized a heavy force to raid against the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad near Tarboro' and Rocky Mount, Colonel Burgwyn had, immediately on his arrival near Washington; discovered the enemy's fleet of nineteen transports, and at once sent a courier to Col. Rutledge, and also one to his Lieutenant Colonel left at Williamston, to bring on his portion of the regiment to meet him at Rawls' mill, and to throw up works to defend the ford, which point he had noted on his advance march as peculiarly susceptible of defence. He then prepared to retreat with his small force; but as the enemy had cavalry, he had to await the *choice by the enemy* of the two roads leading from Washington to Williamston, he immediately taking up the line of retreat by the other road, which, by good fortune, happened to be some two miles the shorter. Then was exhibited the gratifying and highly military spectacle of good discipline. This small compact body of five or six hundred men, without cavalry or artillery, marching in parallel column along side of more than twice as many thousands, and separated only by a mile or two of woods, knowing too that they would have to fight that tremendous odds as soon as they should arrive at Rawls' Mills, where the two roads met, and that too, *without the skulking of a single man*, but relying on their young commander and their own courage and discipline. And they did meet the yankee force, twelve thousand against twelve hundred, and beat it off in repeated charges for two hours, till the other regiments came up, when, the object being gained, they all moved off.

Now, Messrs Editors, such troops as these are not likely to give way when in line of battle against an enemy, before ever seeing them, as your correspondent "X" would induce us to believe. But I trust, as you have published the charges of "X" you will not refuse your columns to Major Jones. You will find Major Jones's account confirms that of Capt. Young, published by you on the 18th inst.

Yours, very respectfully,
H. K. BURGWYN.

Pretty Good Work for One Brigade.—A writer in the Lynchburg Republican gives the following results of the operations of Brig. Gen. Wm. E. Jones's brigade during its last campaign of seven engagements:

The fruits of these engagements have been 1,767 prisoners, between 300 and 400 of the enemy killed and wounded, 152 wagons, 7 pieces of artillery, and about 2000 horses and mules. All this has been done during an unusually severe winter; without comfortable clothing, almost shoeless, and with horses worn down by constant use and scarcity of forage.

Funding.—RICHMOND, April 14.—Funding returns to date, at the Treasury in Richmond, exceed $230,000,000.

MR. McKAY'S RESOLUTIONS

FOR THE OBSERVER.

EDINBORO', N. C., March 18th, 1864.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Having learned that my course in the Legislature, in regard to Mr. McKay's resolutions, has been called in question, particularly by some of my constituents of Moore county, I conceive it to be my duty, in order to prevent misrepresentation, to make a brief statement of the facts and circumstances by which I was governed in my action upon said resolutions

The resolutions were offered in the House of Commons by Mr. McKay of Harnett, setting forth that armed bands of soldiers had destroyed property in the county of Harnett by burning houses and otherwise, which belonged to deserters from the army, and had threatened to destroy more property, if said deserters did not come in and surrender themselves; (I write from memory and give the substance of the resolutions as recollected;) and calling upon the Legislature to *instruct* the Governor to call out troops, &c , &c

The House refused to refer the resolutions to a select committee, and passed them by a large majority; and under the circumstances and representations then made. I should have voted for the resolutions, had I been a member of the House.

When the resolutions came before the Senate for action, they were referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs Wright, Leitch, Smith of Anson and myself, and after a patient investigation of all the facts as far as could be ascertained, the committee found that the matter had been considerably exaggerated, particularly as to the burning of houses, and destruction of property in Harnett county, and that our excellent Governor had already taken the necessary steps to interfere in the premises, without waiting for any *instructions* from the Legislature, and after reference to the laws now in force applicable to such cases; See Revised Code page 367, Chapter 62d and Sections 31, 32, 33 and 34, which read thus:

"Every Justice within his county shall have power to restrain *evil-doers*, rioters, and disturbers of the public peace, and to take them and cause them to be *imprisoned* and *punished*, and take of them security for their good behavior.

"If any riot, assembly, or rout of people against *law*, be made, any two Justices of the Peace and the sheriff shall come with the *power* of the *county* (if need be) and arrest them, &c &c

"The Justices of the Peace *dwelling nighest* where such riot, rout or unlawful assembly shall be made, *are charged specially to execute* the provisions of the preceding sections.

"But *all magistrates* shall suppress such riots, routs, and unlawful assemblies, and they may, when necessary, use the power of the county for that purpose, and shall take such offenders and put them in prison, to be dealt with according to law."

The Committee unanimously came to the conclusion that the existing laws are amply sufficient to meet the object of the resolutions offered by Mr. McKay, and that there was no necessity under the circumstances to pass them; and so instructed their Chairman Mr. Wright to report in substance, which was concurred in by the Senate.

The Committee had the gratification to learn afterwards, that their report met the entire approbation of the Governor.

It will be perceived that there were no objections to the resolutions either by the Committee or in the Senate, further than that their passage was deemed unnecessary; as it was useless "to add line upon line and precept upon precept."

It is to be hoped that those who are so sensitive about the failure of Mr. McKay's resolutions will make an exhibition of their patriotism and love for law and good order, by insisting on upon the statutes.

Very Respectfully,
C. W. WOOLEY.

Mr. Wooley having requested me to give my recollection as to the proceedings of the committee, mentioned above, I state that according to my recollection he has given them correctly.

WM. B. WRIGHT.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

On Tuesday (the 5th inst.) of April Court, a large number of the citizens of Montgomery County assembled in the Court House, and organized by appointing George Coggin Esq. Chairman, and John T. McKinnon Secretary.

The Chairman in a few pertinent remarks explained the object of the meeting, when, on motion, a committee, consisting of Dr. Allen McLennan, C. J. Cochran and P. C. Saunders, was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting. The Committee withdrew for a short while when they returned and reported through their chairman Dr. McLennan, the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we fully endorse the course of our Governor, Z B. Vance, and heartily concur with him in his views so ably and eloquently expressed in his late Wilkesboro' speech.

Resolved, That we would be highly pleased for him to visit and address the people of Montgomery county at some early period.

Resolved, That we will not support any man for any office or position who does not endorse the late "Wilkesboro' Speech" of His Excellency.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Gov. Vance, and a copy to the Fayetteville Observer, for publication.

GEO. COGGIN, Chairman.
JNO T. McKINNON, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Randolph County, held in the Court House in Ashboro' on the 9th day of April, 1864, on motion of J. M. Worth, B. B. Bulla was called to the chair. The usual preliminary of appointing a Secretary and Committees, &c. was dispensed with. The chairman briefly explained the cause of the meeting to be to extend the courtesies of the people of Randolph County to our candidates for Governor. On motion of Dr. Worth, that the Chairman of this meeting, on behalf of the people of Randolph, be instructed to invite His Excellency Z. B. Vance and W. W. Holden, Esq., candidates for Governor, to visit our county at such time as they may deem convenient, and to address the people; which motion was submitted and carried by acclamation and it was suggested that Tuesday of May Court (3d day) would be a proper time for the purpose.

On motion, a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Greensboro' Patriot, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

B. B. BULLA, Chairman.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

H'D QR'S 26TH N C T, April 10.

Messrs Editors: I take pleasure in most gratefully acknowledging through your columns the receipt of 33 prs socks from Mount Vernon Society, composed of the young ladies at and near Mt Vernon Springs, Chatham county, N C. It is a new enterprise—the Society just organized—and I am flattered by having the honor of receiving for my Reg't the first donation sent out by the Society—presented to me by that noble band of young ladies through their President, Miss Lizzie B. Mickle. All honor and success to their noble efforts. We can't esteem them too highly. We hope they will see many benefits resulting from their benevolent labors.

J. R. LANE, Col Comd'g 26th N C T.

From Bertie County.—WINDSOR, N. C., April 9.—On the 7th inst., private Peterson, of Capt. Duval's company, 62d regiment Georgia cavalry, with four men, two soldiers of same regiment, and two citizens of Bertie county, had a skirmish with the enemy near Mr. Elisha Hoggard's farm and completely routed them, killed and captured five, three white men and two negroes. The three whites consisted of two escaped prisoners from Danville Prison, and four off the cars at or near the Company Shops; the other was a Buffaloe from Northampton county in this State. The enemy numbered from eighteen to twenty Yankees, prisoners (escaped) and Buffaloes The number of negroes was said to be from 50 to 60.

Murderer Delivered up.—Silas Moore, company A, Fifth North Carolina regiment, confined in Castle Thunder, was delivered up to the authorities of North Carolina on Monday, and taken away by the Deputy Sheriff of Cumberland county, to answer the charge of murder, committed in that county a short time since.—*Rich. Examiner.*

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare the following to be the uniform prices for property impressed for the use of the government for the next two months, subject to alteration, should circumstances, meanwhile, occur to make it advisable:

Apples, dried, good,	peeled, per bus, 28 lbs	$5 00
" "	" unpeeled, " "	3 50
Axes,	" with handles, each	12 50
"	" without " "	12 00
Bacon,	" sides, per lb	2 25
"	" hams, "	2 25
"	" shoulders, per lb	2 00
"	" jowles, "	1 00
Beans,	" white or cornfield, per bus 60 lbs	10 00
Brandy,	" apple, per gallon,	20 00
"	" peach, "	25 00
Beef,	" fresh, net, per lb	60
"	" salted, "	85
"	" corned, "	90
Brown stuff.	" good, per bus, 28 lbs	1 00
Candles,	" tallow, per lb	2 25
"	" adamantine, per lb	3 25
Chains,	" trace, per pair	9 00
Cloth,	" woolen, for soldiers' clothes, ¾ yard wide, 10 oz to y'd, and *pro rata* as to greater or less weight or width, per yard	6 00
Cotton,	" raw, per lb	1 50
Coffee,	" Rio, per lb	4 50
Corn,	" unshelled, per bus of 70 lbs	5 00
"	" shelled, sacks not included, per bus of 56 lbs	6 00
Corn meal,	" sacks not included, per bus of 50 lbs	6 00
Drills,	" cotton, ¾ yd wide, 3 yds to lb, per yard	80
Flour,	" extra family, per b'l, 196 lbs	60 00
"	" " per sack of 98 lbs	30 00
"	" superfine, per bbl, 196 lbs	55 00
"	" " per sack, 98 lbs	25 00
"	" fine, per bbl of 196 lbs	50 00
"	" " per sack of 98 lbs	25 00
Fodder,	" baled, per 100 lbs	4 00
"	" unbaled, " "	3 50
Hats,	" wool, each	5 00
Hay	" baled, per 100 lbs	5 00
"	" unbaled, " "	4 00
Hides,	" dry, per lb	3 25
"	" green, "	1 75
Horses,	" artillery, 1st class, per head	700 00
"	" " 2d " "	500 00
"	" extra, "	
Iron,	" pig, per ton of 2000 lbs	110 00
"	" square or round per ton,	600 00
"	" hoop, per ton of 2000 lbs	600 00
"	" flat or band, ton of 2000 lbs	500 00
"	" boiler plate, ton of 2000 lbs	600 00
"	" serviceable railroad, per ton 2240 lbs	400 00
"	" castings, per lb.	15
Jeans,	" wool domestic, per yard	[illegible]
Kettles,	" camp. iron, per lb	15
Lumber,	" good, per 1000 feet	50 00
Lard,	" clean, per lb	2 25
Leather,	" sole, "	6 00
"	" harness, "	7 00
Molasses,	" cane, per gallon	10 00
"	" sorghum, "	5 00
Mules,	" 1st class per head	700 00
"	" 2d " "	500 00
"	" 3d " "	400 00
"	" extra "	
Nails,	" per keg	75 00
Oats,	" sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 00
"	" " baled, " "	4 50
"	" shelled, per bus	4 00
Osnaburgs,	" cotton, ¾ yd wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard	1 00
"	" cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard	1 30
Onions,	" per bus	8 00
Peas,	" cow, per bus of 60 lbs	10 00
Potatoes,	" Irish, " "	6 00
"	" sweet, " "	5 00
Peaches, dried,	" peeled, per bus 38 lbs	8 50
"	" unpeeled " "	5 00
Pork,	" fresh nett, per lb	1 50
"	" salt	2 00
Quinine,	" good, per ounce	56
Rice,	" new, per lb	25
"	" old, "	20
Rye,	" good, per bus of 56 lbs	6 00
Sacks,	" two bus, osnaburgs, each	2 00
Shirting,	" cotton, ¾ yd wide, 4½ yds to lb, per yard	1 30
"	" cotton, ⅞ yd wide, 3¾ yds to lb, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripes,	" 3 yds lb, per yard	1 75
Salt,	" Coast, per bus 50 lbs	15 00
"	" Liverpool, " "	30 00
"	" Virginia, " "	20 00
Steel,	" cast, per lb	4 00
Shoes,	" army, per pair	15 00
Shoe thread,	" flax, per lb	10 00
Socks,	" soldiers', wool, per pair	1 50
Sheep,	" fat, per head	25 00
Sugar,	" brown, common, per lb	2 00
Soap,	" hard, per lb	40
"	" soft, "	25
Shucks,	" baled, per 100 lbs	4 50
Shorts,	" good, per bus of 22 lbs	1 00
Ship stuff,	" " " of 37 lbs	1 75
Tea,	" black, per lb	5 00
"	" green, "	8 00
Tent cloth,	" cotton, 10 oz to yd, per yd	3 30
Tobacco, No 1	" Extra	3 00
"	" 1	2 50
Tobacco, No 2,	"	1 75
Tobacco Lugs		1 25
Tallow,	" clean, per lb	1 50
Vinegar,	" cider, per gallon	2 50
"	" manufactured, per gallon	1 25
Whiskey,	" good "	25 00
Wheat,	" first rate white, per bus of 60 lbs	10 00
"	" fair, per bus of 60 lbs	8 50
"	" ordinary, per bus of 60 lbs	8 00
Wheat straw,	" baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
"	" unbaled, "	1 00
Wool,	" washed, per lb	6 00
"	" unwashed, "	5 00
Wagons,	" wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	" iron axle, 4 horse, new, each	375 00
"	" wood axle, 2 " " "	250 00
"	" iron axle, 2 " " "	275 00
Wheat bran,	" per bus of 17 lbs	70
Yarn,	" cotton, per bunch 5 lbs	10 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per 100 pounds,	60
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of 2 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	8 00
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	22 50
Hire of 4 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	16 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	25 00
Hire of 6 horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day,	18 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, pr day,	3 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per day,	1 75
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month,	75 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by Gov't, per month,	45 00
Hire of horses, per day,	1 50

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN,
S. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Com's. Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, April 11, 1864. 24-3w

FROM THE NORTH

PETERSBURG, April 14.

The New York Herald of the 11th says that active preparations for the opening of the campaign was going on in the Army of the Potomac. The World's Washington correspondent says that preparations for a grand movement on Richmond are going forward with energy. Baldy Smith will command two army corps and push up the Peninsula, whilst the army of the Potomac keeps a less force furiously occupied. Burnside will attempt the old route via Goldsboro'.

The capture of Shreveport, La., was reported, the rebels said to have been defeated and fleeing to Texas. Shreveport is at present the capital of Louisiana and Gen. Kirby Smith's headquarters. Three columns were sent against it. One from Arkansas, under Gen. Steele, one by Red River under Gen. A. J. Smith, and a third under Gen. Banks. Smith's numbered 10,000 land forces and 20 gunboats.

The Florida is reported at the Canary Islands.

The steamer La Cross was burned to the water's edge on Red River, 20 miles this side of Alexandria, by rebel guerillas. The officers were captured, and the crew paroled.

The St. Louis Presbyterians decided at a late meeting, that the Rev. Dr. McPheeters could not be allowed to continue his ministerial labors at Pine street Presbyterian Church in that city, on account of disloyalty.

Gold 169 by speculators. The Gov't Gold certificates at 168.

LATER.—RICHMOND, April 14.—The Shreveport expedition came to grief. The Baltimore Gazette of the 12th says that on the 1st instant, a battle took place at Cane river, near Shreveport, Louisiana, but the military authorities vouchsafed no information concerning the battle or the result. The New Orleans correspondent of the New York World intimates that the Federal troops were so badly handled that the expedition will be abandoned. Dudley's brigade of negroes was entirely broken up in the engagement, which resulted in their capture. The Baltimore Gazette says there is no longer any doubt that the Teche Lafourche region is once more abandoned to the Confederates.

In the yankee House of Representatives on the 1st Mr. Colfax of Indiana offered a resolution proposing the expulsion of Mr. Long of Ohio, for sentiments delivered in a speech on the day previous, favoring the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. The resolution failed to be voted on for the want of a two thirds vote. The debates on the resolution were very personal and productive of excitement and confusion

All the Sutlers of the army of the Potomac were ordered to leave by the 16th, in view of an early forward movement.

A party of Confederates recently took possession of the light house at Cape Look Out and blew it up.

Gold had risen to 173.

LATER.—RICHMOND, April 15.—Northern papers to the evening of the 13th have been received.

The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long of Ohio was still pending. As also another to expel Mr. Harris of Md who declared in debate that "the south was not subjugated. God Almighty grant she never may be. I hope you never will subjugate the South!"

The Minnesota was seriously damaged by a torpedo a few days ago. [See Richmond Examiner's account.] The Maple Leaf at Jacksonville, Florida, had been sunk by another.

Gold was quoted at 173½.

The French marching on Matamoras, had encountered and whipped the Mexicans.

Foreign dates are to the 31st. The only item of news is a statement that the Prussians attempted to carry the Danish fortifications at Duppell by storm, on the 29th. After four hours fighting they were repulsed at all points.

Peninsula News.—There was a report yesterday that the yankee frigate Minnesota, lying off Newport News, had been badly injured by the explosion of a torpedo. The facts are that an attempt was made to blow up this yankee vessel by Captain Hunter Davidson; but the results of the experiment are not exactly known. Capt. Davidson managed to approach the Minnesota with his small steamer under cover of the night, exploded a torpedo under her quarter on the starboard side, and immediately backed, making all possible haste to get away from the enemy's guns. It was impossible for him to know the effect of the explosion. The charge of the torpedo was sixty pounds of powder. Capt. Davidson reports that on the explosion great confusion ensued on the Minnesota, orders, oaths and execrations following in rapid succession. The Minnesota is a first class 44 gun frigate, a crack vessel, and will be remembered for her part in the Virginia Merrimac exploit.

We have also the report, in a shape which requires allusion to it, that Gen. "Beast" Butler has been removed and Gen. Smith, one of Grant's division commanders in the Southwest, has been assigned to his command.—*Rich. Examiner.*

Interesting Currency Statistics.—The whole amount of interest-bearing Treasury notes issued since the formation of the Confederate Government, up to April first, 1864, is $122,640,000, of non-interest bearing notes, up to the same date, $972,365,305, exclusive of the fifty cent notes. Of the fifty cent notes there were issued up to the same period—first of April—$808,900. The amount funded since the formation of the Government, up to April first, 1864, in six, seven and eight per cent. bonds, was $27,000,000.

Richmond Examiner.

Meeting of Methodist Bishops.—The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, will hold their annual meeting in Montgomery on 4th May next. Bishops Andrew, Pierce, Paine and Early are expected to be present. Bishops Soule and Kavanaugh are within the enemy's lines, and though thoroughly loyal to the South, will be unable to attend. At the same time and place, the Missionary Board and the Publishing Committee will hold their annual meeting. A delegate from each of the annual Conferences will meet, in joint session, with the Bishops and Boards for advice and suggestion as to the interests of Southern Methodism. This Council is a temporary expedient in lieu of the General Conference.

Outrages of the Enemy.—We learn from a most reliable source, that a Yankee gunboat visited the farm of Mrs. Robert Wilson, on James River, last Tuesday, and committed such depredations on the premises, as to completely deprive the owner of the means of subsistence for some time to come. They burnt the corn crib, with its contents, killed all the sheep, mules and horses, and carried off fifteen negroes, every one owned by Mrs. W., except a miller, who fled on the approach of the enemy, and a woman, who was too sick to be removed.—*Petersburg Express*

Yankee Cruelty.—The Brandon (Miss.) Republican learns from a reliable source that the bodies of over twenty negro children have been taken out of Chunky Creek since the Yankees left, who were thrown in by the inhuman scoundrels to get them out of the way. We have heard of other cruelties in the neighborhood of Meridian which are too horrible to publish.

WAR NEWS

A Glorious Victory in Louisiana.—MERIDIAN, April 14.—Advices from beyond our lines confirm the report [in last Observer] of a Confederate victory in the Trans Mississippi Department The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

The following dispatch has been received here from a gentleman in Mobile:

"MOBILE, April 14.—The news of a victory in the trans-Mississippi Department is confirmed—a glorious victory for our Confederacy."

MOBILE, April 15.—On the Mississippi river, at different points, there is a report of a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport. Banks defeated. Loss 14,000. Baton Rouge hospitals full of the yankee wounded.

A Brilliant Success in the West.—MOBILE, April 15.—Western advices announce that Chalmers has captured Fort Pillow, with two regiments, eight to twelve hundred negroes and eight guns, with the destruction of two transports.

A Success in Mississippi.—MERIDIAN, April 14.—Power's cavalry had a fight recently at Plow's Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy, and taking a number of prisoners and one piece of his artillery.

From Gen. Wheeler's Forces.—DALTON, April 13.—Gen. Wheeler attacked a small force of the enemy's cavalry this morning, near Benton. He killed several and captured thirty five, one Lieutenant—with horses, pistols, carbines, &c.

From Texas.—HOUSTON, Texas, April 4.—A J. Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor, has established his seat of government at Brownsville, and appointed his officers &c. Judge J. B. McFarland is made Judge of the Federal Court at Brownsville, and Corpus Christi, and the work of confiscation has commenced.

The bulk of the yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast, to Louisiana, leaving but four or five thousand men for garrison and aggressive operations.

A yankee force of 300 attacked Lavedo on the 19th ult., and were signally repulsed by Col. Bernardo, with a force of less than 100.

The cold weather has made crops in Texas somewhat backward, and rendered the prospect less flattering than last year.

The spirit of the people is good and all are prepared to resist the enemy in his advance against the State, and to fight the war through to the end.

Steamer Lost.—We have information of the loss of the Confederate steamer Helena. She foundered at sea between Charleston and Nassau. We have no particulars of the disaster.

Richmond Examiner.

Death of John C. Rives.—John C. Rives, of the firm of Blair & Rives, of Jackson's and Van Buren's Washington Globe, died at Bladensburg, Md., on the 10th inst.

The Fifth N. C. Cavalry.—We had occasion, a day or two since, to become acquainted with the condition of this command. It musters well on to a thousand fresh new horses, bestrode by just as dashing a set of Cavaliers as high spirited steeds are proud of. They are all "men in the saddle," ready to go wherever ordered.

Raleigh Confederate.

Shoe Making in the Army.—The difficulty of supplying the army with clothing, and especially with shoes, has been a subject of much concern from the period of its first campaign to the present time. One brigade in the army of Northern Virginia—Mahone's—having experienced the inconvenience of walking through the enemy and his territory barefoot about long enough, concluded, during the last winter, to render itself independent of the Government shoe shops and blockade runners, and get up a shoe shop of its own. The corps of shoe makers, principally self made workmen, and excellent ones in the bargain, soon numbered 28. They obtained supplies by exploring the woods and fields about the camps and gathering up hides which had been thrown away by army butchers, and exchanging them for leather, tools and thread, at Government rates. In this way $7000 worth of materials was obtained, and, during the winter, 2000 pairs of shoes were made, a large number of boots and shoes were footed, half soled and otherwise repaired, and the brigade put generally upon a good "war footing." By the beginning of the coming campaign, each soldier in the brigade will have an extra pair of shoes to swing to his blanket, and, so far as his feet are concerned, will be amply supplied until next winter. The shoes are all of admirable make—unlike the majority of Government shoes, turned out at the rate of half a dozen pairs per hand a day—and each pair will last for six months.—*Richmond Examiner.*

We are authorized to announce A. G. FOSTER of Randolph, a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District of North Carolina in the Congress of the Confederate States in the place of Hon. S. H. Christian, deceased.
March 14. 15-te

We are authorized to announce Cap'. N. A. RAMSAY, of the 61st N C Troops, now stationed near Petersburg, as a candidate to represent the 7th Congressional District in the next Congress of the Confederate States.
Election on the 3d Thursday in April.
March 25. 19-tEipd

We are authorized to announce Col S. J. COBB as a Candidate for the Office of SHERIFF of Robeson County at the election in August next.
March 31. 20-19t*pd

School Books.

FOR SALE, a variety of CLASSICAL WORKS;—Ollendorff's French Grammars. Greek and Latin Lexicons, Webster's Academic Dictionaries, Common School Books, Drawing Materials, etc., etc Address
"OMICRON," Wilmington, N. C.
23-9tpd

PUBLIC NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made, at the next Session of the Legislature of North Carolina, for the incorporation of the "Enterprise Cotton and Woolen Mills," now in progress of construction at Rockingham, Richmond county.
April 7, 1864. 23-3t

Negro Men for sale.

TWO young and likely Negro Men, for whom Confederate Bonds, 8s, 7s, 6s or 4s, will be taken. Reference to Wm. McL. McKay, Esq., Fayetteville.
April 14. 23-9trd

Fayetteville Depository,
April 6, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS at this Office for 6, 7 or 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds are requested to present their Certificates without further delay, and get their Bonds.
Those who have left Deposites for 4 per cent Bonds, are notified that their Certificates are ready for delivery.
21-1lm] W. G. BROADFOOT, Dep'y.

WANTED,

$20.000 IN Confederate Notes—$10, $20, and $50, for which I will pay in $5 Confederate Notes or Goods as follows: $10's 6.75, $20's 13 50, $50's 33.50.
JOHN H. HALL, Beaver Creek Co.
April 6 21-5tipd

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him for sale. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, Jan'y 15, 1863. [illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 18, 1864.

GOV. VANCE'S VISIT TO FAYETTEVILLE.

We are authorized to state that Gov. Vance has fixed upon

FRIDAY, 22d instant,

to speak in this place, in accordance with the invitation of the meeting of Magistrates and Citizens.

Arrangements will be made by Committees for his reception and entertainment whilst here and for the public accommodation at the place of speaking.

April 13, 1864.

AT SUMMERVILLE AND EGYPT.

Since the above was in type, we are authorized to announce that the Governor will speak, in accordance with invitations,

At Summerville on **THURSDAY, the 21st inst.**

At Egypt on **SATURDAY, the 23d inst.**

April 14, 1864.

A Great Victory.—We are taught by experience to receive with caution accounts of Confederate victories, but there can be no doubt that our Trans-Mississippi army under Gen. Kirby Smith has gained a great victory. The accounts are not official, and are doubtless exaggerated on our side; but the admissions of the yankee papers show that they have been very effectually punished. A defeat that compelled the return of Banks's expedition, from which they confidently anticipated most important results, and the abandonment of that section of Louisiana, cannot be a small affair, though the yankee loss may not be as much as 14,000. We learn from an officer who left Shreveport a few days before the battle, that Gen. Smith had 14,000 men, and 5,000 more were to join him before the enemy could arrive. His position was very strong, and his only fear was that the yankee General would have that better part of valor, discretion, and decline to attack him. A real military man might have done so, but a mere party politician like Banks had not so much sense.

The effect in New York of the news of this disaster was to force gold up 9 per cent—from 169 to 178. The papers are reminded, very naturally, of "the hand-writing on the wall"—of the fate of Belshazzar and his kingdom. The yankee heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened in pride; therefore "God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it. Thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting. *Thy kingdom is divided.*"

Another blow in Virginia or Georgia, or both, will bring things nigh to the end. And this we confidently expect. God grant that it may thoroughly humble the pride of the yankees, bring them to their senses, and induce them to cease this war upon us.

The past week brought accounts of other successes, less important than the above, but no account of any reverse.

The Feeling of the North.—The New York News says that the peace party of the North "has increased, and is increasing rapidly." It is composed of men who believe in the right of secession, but much more of those who believe in the right of revolution and that the South has been driven to that remedy for wrongs and insults. Others are opposed to wars; others to the load of debt which the war is accumulating. The chief cause, however, of the present accessions to the party is the conviction of the hopelessness of further efforts to conquer the South, or to restore the Union.

The New York Daily Times (as we find quoted in the Richmond Examiner of the 12th,) urges the bringing of the war to an end, says it is "a war of conquest and extermination, shaming the days of the Huns and the Visigoths." It complains that the Lincoln administration is perpetually exercising military and forcible control over the ballot-box; that every day outrages are perpetrated by soldiers upon peaceful citizens for opinions' sake—some meeting dispersed or press destroyed; that the mountain of debt will crush them; that Mr. Chase has mortgaged every acre of land in the whole North; that the cost of the necessaries of life is becoming frightful to the poor, whilst the superabundance of paper money is stimulating extravagance and speculation to the maddest recklessness; that every element of demoralization is at work to corrupt the people. And the Times winds up with a disgusting account of the state of public and private virtue, integrity, and even chastity, of the truth of which, it says, any man may convince himself by a brief observation in New York or Washington.

Such is the picture presented by a leading paper which has never been friendly to the South. Things must be in a critical state indeed when the Times gives up the cause, despairs of conquest, and thinks that the North is in a worse condition than the South. A few more Shreveport victories will do the work—will make such doctrines as these of the News and Times well nigh universal. We hope it will be Lee's turn next—the great and good Lee—to add to the large and growing party which coincides with these papers in the demand for peace.

The Extra Standard.—We are desirous to see the half sheet Standard of the date 6th April, which the Raleigh Confederate says was issued about the same time in March with a whole sheet Standard of the same date. As we have continued to send the Observer to the Standard since its suspension, in accordance with its request, we think we were entitled to receive from that office direct all its issues, whether of whole or half sheets. But the Standard having thought otherwise, and withheld from us its half sheet issue, forces the inference that there is some motive for concealment, such as that suggested by the Confederate, viz: that the half sheet was intended for the army, to which it is said to have been sent, and the whole sheet for the people of the State—the whole sheet having matter in it that would be offensive to the army. The inference is natural and reasonable. We wish to compare the two papers to see how far it is sustained by the matter of each. In this town we do not hear of a single copy of the half sheet edition. Will some one send us one?

It is reported that the mails have been burdened with packages of the whole sheet, sent, not singly to subscribers, but in packages to individuals in various parts of the State. The Confederate says that the half sheets sent to the army were forwarded in boxes, along with provisions, &c.

The Habeas Corpus.—Judge Manly, of the Supreme Court, has decided, "in the matter of Rafter," that the suspension of the habeas corpus writ is constitutional. He remanded Rafter to the custody of the conscript officer.

Thus Judges Battle and Manly, a majority of the Court, concur in opinion.

Re-Enlistment.—We are glad to learn that Co. A, of the 2d N. C. Battalion, stationed at the Fayetteville Arsenal and Armory, have re-enlisted for the war. This company originally enlisted for three years. The other companies of the Battalion had originally enlisted for the war.

An Exploded Yankee Humbug.—Some months ago the Lincoln government induced 566 negroes to emigrate to Hayti. They went off from Alexandria in June 1862 and from Fortress Monroe in the Spring of 1863, the yankees indicating by the fuss made over them that they were delighted with this mode of getting rid of the elephant that they had bought—or rather stolen. Well, the remains of the colony have returned to Alexandria—407, all that are left alive out of 566;—159 having died within a year to 20 months.

Instead of progressing in wealth and happiness, which the yankees promised themselves and the deluded creatures, they have returned, even according to the New York Tribune, in a deplorable condition, "half-naked, bare-footed and bare-headed." The following extract from the Tribune's account of a visit to them at their present quarters near Alexandria, (where they are supported by the yankee government,) will show with what barbarity the negro is treated by the yankees, even when they profess to be anxious to benefit them, and when indeed it is their interest to do so:

"On the arrival of the vessels from Old Point at the *houseless* island of A'Vache, many of those down with the small pox were left on the bare sand beach to *take care of themselves* as best they could. Some died where they were laid, and were covered with the sand, without being removed or honored with the thought of a burial. Those that were able to handle an axe or grubbing hoe were immediately set to work clearing the land and making roads for the new *master* they had found on shipboard, in the person of Gov. Bernard Kock, who had hand-cuffs, stocks and a Haytien Guard, ready for their reception and improvement, though no houses for them to live in. After five months' work—during which they cleared and planted about thirty acres of timbered land for the Governor, for which they received what amounted to a bare subsistence—the "Colonial" enterprise fell through for the want of means to carry it on, and the American immigrants were left to *shift for themselves on an inhospitable island*, where they would undoubtedly have all perished in time, if it had not been for the interposition of the American Consul on the main land.

"Men, women and children unite in depicting the *horror and hopelessness* of their situation after leaving the United States, and in expressing their gratitude for their providential deliverance. Many of them bear the marks of the small-pox with which they were attacked on the voyage out, and some of them are now down with the Haytien fever, which still clings to them. Like the rescued victims of a terrible shipwreck they are overjoyed with their return to American terra firma, and having tasted a more bitter and blighting slavery than any of them ever experienced in their own country, they cannot sufficiently express their ecstacy on being brought "back to old Virginia's shore." With unanimous and emphatic exclaim they say *they would rather be returned to the hardest of American masters* than to be sent back under any auspices to a Haytien island."

Exchange Items.—We fear that the yankees are playing off another trick on the Confederate government. It will be remembered that several months ago they were in the habit of sending their flag of truce steamers to City Point and carrying off their men, who were delivered to them under a promise that on the next trip they would return a like number of ours. But ours did not come; and finally Mr. Ould woke up to the conviction that they were cheating him, and did not mean to send any. Their object was to get their own men back, not to give up ours, and to effect this they resorted to the fraud of promising what they did not intend to perform. A single experience of such bad faith ought to have been enough. But we see that two yankee steamers are again at City Point, waiting for loads of yankee prisoners, but without having brought a single Confederate. It is unaccountable, except upon the supposition of a new cheat, why they should come without any Confederates, when they have so many of them prisoners, and at so convenient a place as Point Lookout.

The number of yankee prisoners at Richmond is reduced to a hundred or two, we believe, of privates, and several hundred officers. 4500 were sent to Danville, Va., of whom it is said 800 have died or escaped. On Wednesday last the Secretary of War ordered the remainder to be forwarded at once to Georgia. This is strange, if the exchange is to be continued, for in that case, they will scarcely have arrived in Georgia before it will be necessary to bring them back.

The following curious statement is from the Richmond Examiner of the 14th:

"*Dahlgren's Body.*—It appears that the late Col. Ulric Dahlgren's body, who was killed in the last raid upon Richmond, was secretly buried in Oakwood Cemetery after being brought up to the city. Upon a demand being made for its delivery by Admiral Dahlgren, the father, backed by a mild threat from the Lincoln Government, the agents of the Confederate Government yielded the point, and promised that the corpse should be sent down by the next flag of truce steamer. Several days since the grave in which the body was buried was opened under the direction of the officials who interred the remains, but the grave was empty. Dahlgren had risen, or been resurrected, and the corpse was not to be found. If the facts be as stated, an explanation and apology, not the corpse, will go down to City Point by the present flag of truce."

The Six per cent. Bonds.—We believe that the Richmond Examiner is mistaken in stating that the old currency may be funded at two-thirds of its face in the 6 per cent. bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to issue for the support of the government. These bonds are to be sold (see section 6 of the act) for what they will bring in market; and it seems more than probable that they will be above par for the new currency, and of course the old notes will not purchase two-thirds of their face. They will be above par we suppose, because they are to be free from taxation, the interest is payable in specie or its equivalent, and there is a security pledged for their payment. They are not in market as yet.

Cotton Cards.—We have seen a pair of the Cotton Cards made at the Factory in this town, (advertised in to-day's paper.) They are very handsome, and said to be as good as the genuine Whittemore. The price is high, though not equal to the price of the imported Cards. The proprietors have expended some $70,000 in putting the works in operation, and hope if successful in getting back a portion of their large outlay, to reduce the price of the Cards. About 20 pairs a day are made, and sold as fast as made.

Garden Seeds.—We have pleasure in stating that, by order of Col. Gorgas, of the Ordnance Department, a large quantity of Garden Seeds, of approved kinds and quality, have been imported for the use of the various posts, and that as there is a larger supply than is necessary for this post, Col. Childs has placed the surplus at the store of Mr. Hinsdale, to be disposed of at low prices, comparatively.

Congressional Election, 7th District.—The soldiers voted on Thursday last for a member of Congress, in place of Mr. Christian, deceased. The people will vote on Thursday next.

The following is the army vote, so far as we have heard:

	Foster.	Ramsey.	Leach.
At Fayetteville Arsenal,	7	9	2
At Raleigh,	4	5	51

Seed for the Soldiers' Gardens.—We acknowledge a package from Mrs. Mary Elliot, which we have forwarded.

LATEST MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From the North.—The Richmond papers bring us more in detail this morning the Northern news of which a synopsis is published in the preceding page. We annex such items as are of interest.

Gold in New York.—The Herald of the 11th has the following account of a yankee trick attempted by the Treasury Department:—

The Gold Queue.—Assistant Treasurer Cisco is selling gold certificates, receivable at the Custom-house for dues, at 165, when the speculators' prices for gold are 169. Consequently our merchants desire to purchase these certificates, and a long queue—a golden queue—of merchants' clerks may be seen every day at the Assistant Treasurer's office. But there is only one clerk detailed to attend to this department, and, as the necessary calculations are somewhat intricate, the result is that the sale proceeds so slowly that merchants have to lose the services of their clerks for two or three days while they are awaiting their turns to purchase their certificates.

All the tricks seem to be failing however, and gold steadily goes up. The Herald of the 13th quotes it at 175—some sales as high as 175½. The highest premium heretofore given was 172, in February, 1863, soon after Burnside's defeat at Fredericksburg.

The papers are full of financial gloom. The Times of the 13th says:—

"Gold at 175, and Congress, with tax bills, tariff bills, bank bills, every financial measure, lifeless and shapeless, engaged in putting down freedom of debate in the National Capitol! In the name of loyal people we protest. It is a disgrace, and an outrage.

"We tell these men at Washington that passion is making them mad. It is an absolute infatuation that has seized them. Their words strike upon the ears of the people like the gibberish of Bedlam. Where have the senses of Congressmen gone that they don't realize the terrible burdens that rest upon the people, and the fearful dangers that confront the Government? Do they call themselves loyal men, and yet play these fantastic tricks? By their default, the prices of everything that sustains life are rapidly mounting. The currency is gradually turning into worthless rags. Inch by inch, foot by foot, the Government moves on, straight before the eyes of its guardians, toward the bottomless pit of bankruptcy—yet distant, but unless they act, inevitable."

The Herald says, editorially: "What is the present condition of the country? In the midst of a gigantic war, draining the loyal States of hundreds of thousands of their most vigorous men, and thousands of millions of money, we are enjoying a carnival of unbounded prosperity. On every hand extravagance, prodigality and speculation prevail. Delirium reigns in Wall street, and among the giddy throngs of Broadway, and amid the splendors and the surging multitudes at the great Fair; in a word, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the madness of unlimited treasures rules the hour. Glorious spectacle this, and yet a most fearful delusion. It is like the feast of Belshazzar, while the legions of our irresistible enemy are gathering under the city walls."

The Red River Expedition.—The Herald of the 11th copies from the New Orleans Era reports by passengers from Alexandria of a great battle on the 28th on Cane River, 35 miles above Alexandria, in which Dick Taylor's army of 12,000 had been routed and demoralized, losing 300 killed and over 500 prisoners. Yankee loss 18 killed, 60 wounded. Shreveport was reported in yankee possession.

The Baltimore Gazette of the 12th locates the battle on the 1st inst. and gives the victory to the rebels, the heavy losses to the yankees—so heavy that they were compelled to fall back upon Alexandria, to yield the rich regions of the Teche and Lafourche to the rebels, and probably to abandon the whole expedition. This version is given by the N. O. correspondent of the World. No official information was made public, *but gold went up.*

The expulsion cases.—Mr. Long's case is yet undecided by the House. Fernando Wood, in the debate, said if Long was expelled they might expel him also for he agreed with Long in preferring recognition of the South to its subjugation or extermination. Mr. Harris of Md., who prayed God to prevent subjugation, was "severely censured" as an unworthy member of the House, 92 to 18. Two-thirds did not vote to expel him—81 did so vote with 58 nays.

Later from the North.—Gold again Advanced. Richmond, April 17.—The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th says Gold was quoted in New York at 4 o'clock on the 13th, 178½ On the 12th sterling Bills sold at 192. Flour advanced 40 cents on the barrel. Monster speculation commenced in Breadstuffs, extending through the West. General news unimportant.

There is great excitement at Jonesboro', Illinois, caused by soldiers shooting citizens. A force has been sent to prevent further bloodshed.

Meade will be retained in command of the army of the Potomac.

New Orleans advices say a large side-wheel steamer evaded the blockaders at Galveston, getting in 4000 stand of arms.

The East Tennesseeans are holding a convention to organize a State. Andy Johnson and T. A. R. Nelson are figuring in it.

From Northern Virginia—Rumors of a yankee advance this week.—Culpeper C. H., April 17.—Citizens just out of the enemy's lines say the enemy will force a fight soon, in order to have their old troops, whose term will expire in May, not one-fifth of which are re-enlisted. The yankee army is in any thing but fine spirits. Meade is reported receiving reinforcements rapidly. All quiet in front.

Orange C. H., April 17.—Deserters who have entered our lines the past week report that the enemy will begin their advance to-morrow, 8 days' rations having been issued for that purpose.

The Capture of Fort Pillow—Further Particulars.—Mobile, April 17.—A dispatch to the Advertiser from Fort Pillow, dated the 12th, says Forrest attacked this place with Chalmers' division yesterday. The Garrison consisted of 300 whites and 400 negroes. Fort Republic refusing to surrender was carried by storm. Forrest led Bell's Brigade, and Chalmers led McCulloch's; both entered the Fort on opposite sides simultaneously. Indiscriminate slaughter followed. 100 prisoners were taken and the balance slain. The Fort ran with blood. Many jumped in the river and were drowned or shot in the water. Over $100,000 worth of stores were taken and 6 mules captured. Confederate loss 71.

From the Blackwater—Burnside's Army.—The Petersburg Express of the 16th has accounts of great activity among the yankees in the Blackwater region. Suffolk has been re-occupied in force, and troops sent out in every direction. There had been several skirmishes on Thursday and Friday with our pickets. One man of the 31st N. C. was wounded and captured, and our men captured one of the 23d Massachusetts. Burnside's forces, the Express learns reliably, were landing in large numbers at Portsmouth all day Wednesday. Speculation is at fault as to his aims, whether Petersburg, Weldon or Richmond.

From the Valley.—Captains Calmese and Ross, with 60 men, on Friday, encountered a yankee force of 150 at Winchester. At the first charge the yankees broke, Calmese and Ross pursuing them six miles, killing 10 and capturing 29 men and 28 horses. Our loss none. *Richmond Sentinel.*

Issue of New Currency.—The following amounts have been issued in the new currency, to the present time: In $500 notes $10,000,000; in $100 notes $13,120,000; in $50 notes $7,740,000; in $20 notes $1,656,000; in $10 notes $14,328,000. Total $46,844,000.—*Richmond Sentinel 15th.*

The statement of the amount of the new currency, which we published yesterday, refers to the quantity received here from Columbia, and not to the amount issued by the Government, and thus put into the circulation. The latter sum is very far less than the former. The amount which has been paid out in the new currency, in meeting the charges on the Treasury, is only about eleven millions. Of the amount of the new notes which have been issued in exchange for the old, we are not advised.—*Ib. 16th.*

Cotton Cards.—Mr. Quartermaster Dowd, of the State service, has now on hand 19,000 pairs of Cotton Cards for distribution in the State, and is ready to deliver them to the Commissioners of the several Counties. None need apply for them to any other person but to the Commissioners of their Counties. Soldier's wives and widows, if we remember rightly, are first to be supplied.—*Ral. Christian Advocate.*

From the Trans-Mississippi Department.—From a gentleman who has just returned from the enemy's lines in the Trans-Mississippi Department, the Mobile Tribune learns that when Gen. Sherman, with his forces, (22,000 strong,) had returned to Vicksburg, they were formed into two columns. One went up Red River to attack Alexandria. The other up the Quachita River to attack Harrisonburg. They were met by Gen. Price, who whipped them badly—said to be a Waterloo defeat.

This informant also confirms the report of a battle having occurred on Bayou Teche between Gen. Banks and Dick Taylor, and the defeat of the former, as was reported some days ago.

A portion of our forces commanded by Gen. Ross had attacked Major McRae at Yazoo City, and driven him from the City and river with great loss. Both are now in our possession. The Yankee gunboats having evacuated the river, Gen. Harrison (Confederate) has swept the Mississippi line from Waterproof, La., to the mouth of Red River, capturing all the leased plantations, provisions, &c., for a distance of about thirty miles from the river line.

Gen. Forrest's Command.—The Mississippian learns from Gen. Forrest's Chief Q. M., that on the 28th ult. Forrest was at Jackson, West Tennessee, where his command were resting after their arduous and successful campaign, resulting in the capture of Paducah, Union City, Hickman, and other places, with vast quantities of military stores, which he succeeded in bringing to his own depots without any serious hindrance. His whole campaign was a series of triumphs, most important in results, not the least of which is the restored confidence of the people of West Tennessee, thousands of whom are daily flocking to his standard. In addition to the military stores captured, General Forrest brought away over 2000 fine horses and mules.

French Vessels in the James.—A dispatch was received last night that three French vessels were ascending the river. They anchored at 7 o'clock last evening at City Point. The purport of this visit is not known; but it is probable that it has no other object than the exportation of the tobacco claimed in Richmond on French account.—*Rich. Exam.*

Experiments with a Shell.—Mr. Wm. Batson applied fire to a shell ploughed up in a field on Topsail Sound a few days ago to see if it would explode. It exploded and injured Mr. B. so seriously that his recovery is doubtful.

Camp 43d Reg't N. C. Troops,
Near Kinston, N. C., April 9, 1864.

At a political meeting of the three Anson Companies, H, I and K, of the 43d Reg't, F. B. Flake of Co. K, was called to the Chair, and Serg't. Dabbs, of Co. I, appointed Secretary. The Chairman having explained the object of the meeting, upon motion, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the same, and after having been absent a short time, returned and submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We feel deeply impressed with the idea that one of our next Representatives in the next General Assembly of N. C. should be a man from the army, therefore

Resolved, That we unanimously nominate Lt. L. L. Polk and heartily recommend him to our comrades-in-arms, and to our friends in Anson county, as a suitable person for the position.

On motion, the Secretary was ordered to send the proceedings of this meeting to the Fayetteville Observer and the N. C. Argus, and request the publication of the same.

F. B. FLAKE, Ch'n.
J. J. Dabbs, Sec'y.

DIED,

At her residence, in Cumberland county, on the 10th inst., Mrs. MATILDA DENNING, aged 49 years 5 months and 10 days.

At Chapel Hill, on the 9th inst., Capt. George Burgwyn Johnston. When the war broke out he was Tutor of Greek in the University, but he forthwith volunteered and served with the Orange Light Infantry of the Bethel Regiment. He was subsequently promoted to a Lieutenancy, in the 28th N. C. Troops, and then to the office of Assistant Adjutant General of Lane's Brigade in the Army of Northern Virginia, which he held till the progress of his disease, consumption, obliged him to resign. He was a noble character, a christian gentleman, warmly beloved by family and friends.

Died at Point Lookout, Md., on the 13th of March last, Serg't Daniel McMillan, Co. K, 38th N. C. T., 23 years of age, a native of Robeson county, and son of Col. A. McMillan. He volunteered in 1861, was in the battles of Chancellorsville in May 1863, where his chief commander, Stonewall Jackson, fell. He was in the Pennsylvania campaign, and on the return of the Army he was taken prisoner at the Potomac, on the 14th July, near where Gen. Pettigrew was slain; was sent to Frederick City, where, after four days fasting and marching, he was kindly entertained by the citizens. After spending one month in Baltimore jail he was sent to Point Lookout, and there on the inhospitable shore of the Chesapeake he lingered and suffered of chronic diarrhoea and affection of the lungs till his death.

Thus ended the short career of a youth who was dearly beloved by his friends and esteemed by all who knew him.—Com.

Departed this life, on the 5th of March, Mrs. SARAH J. COOPER, wife of Stephen T. Cooper and daughter of R. T. Long, of Richmond county.

Another of earth's angels has donned her snowy robes, strung her golden harp, and is now rejoicing in the sun-light of the smiles of our Saviour. Mrs. Cooper was a devoted wife and mother, an affectionate sister, an obedient daughter, and sincere follower of the meek and lowly Jesus. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, and by her example had won to the Church of her choice her husband and a cousin who found a home in her house. Such was her meekness and fortitude during her last illness, which was long and painful, that those who witnessed her Christian resignation and the happy frame of mind with which she met her fate, which she saw was coming, that they were constrained to say, that if they could meet death thus they would not fear to die. May the mantle of her piety fall on her surviving friends.

H. H. GIBBONS.

Rockingham, N. C., April 7, 1864.

N. C. Advocate please copy.

In Chatham county, on the 16th ult., CAROLINE HEADEN, daughter of William J. and Mary D. Headen, aged 2 years and 18 days. Carrie was a beautiful and interesting little girl, possessed of more than ordinary intelligence. But she is gone—transplanted to a celestial garden where flowers bloom and fade not, and where doting parents and admiring relatives may meet her again.—Com.

In Newbern, on the 11th ult., EDWARD ENNIS GRAHAM, Esq., aged about 72 years. This simple announcement in the general reader will excite no feeling and occasion no reflection beyond the natural one that, in a good old age, a fellow-being has passed to his long home. To those who knew him how eloquent it speaks. To many a wanderer in these dark days from his beloved home, how full of tender memories! With what vivid distinctness does it call up before him the embodiment of those refined sensibilities, those generous sympathies, and large and liberal views of life, which sweeten while they dignify and exalt humanity.

Mr. Graham was truly a most remarkable man. Protean in his nature, he seemed adapted to every phase of life. Every one worthy of such distinction, however varied in mind, in habit or in disposition, found in him a friend, a companion. His heart, formed of the simplest elements, mingled genially and cheerily with the good of all ages. In him the child found an appreciating sympathy with its innocent gambols; the youth a gracious and inspiring Mentor; the mature ingenuous, full-souled sociability; while the aged gathered lessons of lofty wisdom by the contemplation of the serene cheerfulness, with which this venerable man approached the end of his long and beneficent life.

How many will fondly remember that undefinable influence which his joyous countenance always diffused.

"The light that dances o'er the face,
And speaks of sunshine in the breast."

Of very delicate constitution, he was, during his whole life, a martyr to disease; often painfully severe, frequently threatening fatal results. But his hopeful, buoyant nature sustained him through all; occasionally, perhaps, for a moment clouded, but always finally triumphant.

Possessed of ample means, his fortune was ever freely responsive to every charitable appeal.

"The secret pleasure of a generous act," was to him a daily necessity. The time will indeed be long, ere the remembrance of his many kind acts shall be erased from the minds of their grateful recipients.

Mr. Graham was the last of that noble band of choice spirits that threw over the society of Newbern in bygone days, a charm as irresistible as elevating. To know him, was to love him, to take him into the innermost shrine of the heart. One of the fondest hopes that clustered around the wished for return to our long-lost home, was to be able to clasp again his venerated hand, and revel once more in the witchery of his unrivalled society. But, alas! death has claimed him.

"Omnia debentur morti: paulumque morati,
Serius aut citius sedem properamus ad unam:
Tendimus huc omnes; haec est domus ultima."

The gloom with which we usually associate the grave, is shorn of its repulsiveness, when such an one descends into it. May the sods rest lightly on his placid bosom.

"A truer, nobler, trustier heart,
More loving, or more loyal, never beat
Within a human breast."

J. N. W.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mrs. Mary Cook, on the East side of the Cape Fear near Fayetteville, who had the misfortune to have her house burnt on the 13th ult., desires to return her thanks to the following members of Co. I, 36th Reg't, for contributing for her relief the sums opposite to their names. She never saw one of them, but her son being a member of the Co., Serg't John S. Willis proposed a subscription, which resulted as follows: W J Wilkinson $10, J J Cain $5, John S Willis $5, and $1 each from W H McGee, R Harvey, Owen Register, C M Cain, Jesse Hall, Amos Sikes, M H Owen, S L Fowler, John O D Smith, Edom Smith, Thos Teabout. In all $41.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 18.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 4 50 Pork 2 50 Lard 3 00 to 4 00.
Beef 1 50 to 1 75 cts. per lb, retail.
Beeswax 3 00. Butter 6 00 to 7 00.
Cotton 1 75 to 2 12½. Coffee 15 00 to 20 00.
Cotton Yarn—$20 to $50 00 per bunch.
Dried Fruit 1 75 per lb.
Eggs 2 50 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $6 to $8 per lb.
Flour $225 to $250.
Flaxseed 8 00 to 10 00 per bu.
Fodder 11 00. Hay 10 00. Shucks 10 00.
Grain—Corn $30 00. Wheat 30 00 to 40 00. Rye 25 00 to 30 00. Oats 10 00. Peas 30 00.
Hides—Green 2 50 to 3 50, dry 4 50 to 5 00.
Iron—Swedes 3 50 to 4 50.
Leather—Upper 17 50 per lb., Sole $15 00 to $17 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey 70 00. Apple and Peach Brandy 70 00.
Molasses 25 00 to 30 00.
Soda $3 50 to $5
Nails 4 00 to 4 50 per lb.
Onions 20 00 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish $15 to $20 per bush; sweet 15 to $18.
Rice 1 25 to 1 50. Sugar 12 50 to 15 00.
Soap—Family Bar 2 00 per lb.; Toilet 5 00.
Spirits Turpentine 3 00 per gallon.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings, Factory prices to the State 1 25. Outsiders' prices $4 50 to 5 00
Salt 35 00 to 40 00 per bushel.
Tallow 3 00. Wool $6.
Corrected by E. L. [illegible]

WILMINGTON MARKET, April 13, 1864.

Beef Cattle, hoof 3 to 4; Beeswax $4 per lb Bacon 5 to 5 50; Butter 10 to 15 00; Corn 20 00; Corn Meal 20 00; Copperas 3 00 to 4 00; Cotton 2 00; Eggs 5 to 6 00; Flour 300 per bbl. for superfine; Fodder and Hay 18 to 20 00; Hides, green 2 00; and dry 4 00 to 4 50; Leather, 15 00, sole and upper; Lard 5 50 to 6; Nails 2 25 to 2 50 per lb per keg; Poultry, live 12 to 15, dressed 4 to $5 per lb; Pea Nuts 20 to 25 00; Potatoes, sweet, 25 00, Irish 25 to 30 00; Rice per lb 1 25 to 1 50; Salt, sound 25 to 30 00; Sugar 10 to 12 00; Fay. Sheetings 5 00 per yd; Spirits Turpentine 5 to 6 00; Tallow 3 50 to 4 00; Yarn per bale, 50 to 55 per bunch; Wood by boat load 35 to 40 for pine and ash, Oak 45 to 50 00,—per cord.

Brokers are buying specie and Bank notes at the following quotations: Gold $20; silver $18; and N. C. Bank notes $3 50.

Mules, Wagons, Horses and Salt,

AT AUCTION.

ON Saturday next, the 23d inst., will be sold at Auction,
16 Fine Mules;
2 Horses;
5 Road Wagons complete and Gear;
50 Sacks 100 bushels Salt, 2 years old;
5 Bales, 250 bundles Cotton Yarn.
JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 16. 24-2t

Furniture at Auction.

TO-MORROW, April 19th, will be sold at Auction a lot of FURNITURE, consisting of Feather Beds, Mattresses, Tables, &c. A lot of Iron, one first-rate Cart.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.
April 18. 1t

House and Lot for Rent.

THE subscriber will, on Saturday the 23d inst., offer for Rent at Auction,

One House and Lot,

on Person Street, with a well of good water, and an extensive Garden spot. The term of Renting is until Jan'y 1st, 1865. Terms made known on the day of renting.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
April 12 24-2tpd

Bank of Fayetteville,
APRIL 16, 1864.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will take place at the Hall of the Bank, on Monday the 16th day of May next at 11 o'clock

W. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
24-td]

COTTON CARDS, No. 10.

THE FAYETTEVILLE COTTON CARD MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now manufacturing CARDS superior to any run through the blockade, and at present are selling for a less price the single pair or by the quantity.

Any person ordering six or more pairs, they will be securely packed and delivered in Wilmington free of expense.

Call upon or address A. A. McKETHAN.
J. A. WORTH.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 18 24tf
Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

To the Citizens and Soldiers of Harnett.

AT the solicitation of many of my friends I respectfully announce myself a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff for the county of Harnett. Profoundly grateful to my friends both at home and in the Army for the very generous support heretofore received at their hands, I can only pledge that should they again manifest their confidence by re-electing me I will, as heretofore, serve them promptly and impartially.

Very respectfully, JAS. R. GRADY.
April 13. 24-te

The friends of Lieut. JOHN McL. HARRINGTON announce that gentleman as a suitable person to be voted for for Sheriff of Harnett county, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

MANY VOTERS.
April 8. 24*4tpd

It is with pleasure we en-dorse the recommendation for Commoner from Robeson of Lieut. J. H. McLEAN, Co. G, 24th Reg't, by Many Citizens, and pledge to him our hearty support.

MANY SOLDIERS.
April 12. 23-4tpd

I announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Robeson in the next Legislature. An advocate of the principles of State sovereignty and civil liberty so ably and recently ennunciated by Vice President Stephens, I am in favor of securing an early and honorable peace and opposed to any further heavy taxation of the people. A member of the C. S. Army. I shall, if elected to the Commons, forward and defend the interests both of civilian and soldier. At an early future day I shall express my views more at length to the voters of this county.

ARCH'D ARNE McBRYDE.
Camp Holmes, April 13. 24-4tpd

The wants of the people sup-plied at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville with Cooking Pots, Kettles, Ovens, Spiders, Plows and Plow Points of all the different patterns now in use. Castings of any description made at short notice. Sugar Mills made to order at the Star Foundry in Fayetteville, N. C., by

M. A. BAKER.
April 11.—24-1m]

WANTED,

500 CORDS GOOD PINE WOOD for the Enterprise Cotton Factory. For further information apply to Thos. A. Hendricks, Supt. at the Factory, or to

GEO. BRANDT, Pres't.
Fayetteville, April 2 20-tf

A Good Cook Wanted.

I WISH to purchase for my own use, a stout, healthy woman—one that is quick and active, and above all, perfectly cleanly about her cooking department.

JNO. A. HOLT.
Salisbury, April 14. [s. w.] 23-4w

The Cards, (eight pairs to each Captain's District.) have arrived.

THO. A. NORMENT, Agent.
Lumberton, April 14. 1tpd

Fayetteville Rosin Oil Works.

OUR Oil Works are now in complete operation, and as we use nothing but good rosin in producing the Oil we can recommend it to be the best of the kind made in this country. It is a fine Lubricating and Tanner's Oil, and we would be glad to receive orders from the Government and the public generally. We will sell on reasonable terms. MOORE, CASHWELL & CO.
April 15. 24-tf

HARNETT COUNTY.

A portion of the citizens of Harnett County having convened at Lillington on the 9th inst., a meeting was held in which nearly all the districts in the county were represented.

James P. Hodges was called to the Chair, and D. McN. McKay was requested to act as Secretary. Mr. Hodges on taking the Chair stated that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration the propriety of recommending to the loyal voters of our county some method of securing co-operation among ourselves in the election of Candidates to represent us in the next Legislature. He said, from all indications, and from facts developing every day, that in all probability there would be many candidates before the people for their suffrages—that to elect from their number good men and true, required united action and concentrated effort; he had no doubt in his mind that if we could devise some method by which the people could be fairly represented there would be no Holdenite candidate in our county with the faintest hope of election, nor even a Vance man with the least *tincture of Confederate prejudice*

After a very friendly interchange of thoughts, plans, views and suggestions by the meeting, to bring about this desired consummation, the following resolutions were passed:

1st, That we recommend to the *loyal* people of our county to hold a Convention at Lillington on the FIRST MONDAY in MAY, to nominate Candidates to represent us in the next Legislature.

2d, That we recommend primary meetings to be held in the different districts of the county, on the 4th Saturday in April, for the purpose of sending Delegates to said Convention.

3d, That every gentleman in this meeting assembled is requested to give publicity to the above resolutions.

4th, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and Carolinian with the request to publish the same.

JAS. P. HODGES, Chm'n.
D. McN. McKay, Sec'y. 23-1tstM

Enrolling Notice.

Enrolling Office, Fayetteville, April 16

IN pursuance of Circular No 16, "Conscript Office, Raleigh," April 11th 1864, (which has been so modified as to extend the time specified for the [illegible] of the Reserve in this county [illegible] between the ages of seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) and 45 and 50, within the limits of Cumberland [illegible] assemble in Fayetteville on [illegible] 23 [illegible] and then and there enroll [illegible] Companies elect their Company Officers, and present their Muster Rolls to me at this office.

Attention is called to Paragraph IV of Circular No. 14: "The instant organization of these classes is deemed of the highest importance, and all such persons as do not appear at the rendezvous on the day appointed, must be enrolled and assigned at the discretion of the Commandant.

W C RENCHER,
Lt. and Enrolling Officer, Cumberland Co. N. C.

Enrolling Office, 4th Cong. District N. C.,
Wilmington, April 6, 1864.

IN compliance with paragraph IV, Circular No. 10, Conscript Office, Raleigh, March 28th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled and ordered to appear at the following named times and places, *all* white male persons between the ages of 17 and 50, for final enrollment and examination.

New Hanover county, 22d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 25th, 26th, 27th.

New Hanover county, 23d Regiment, at Wilmington, April 28th, 29th.

Columbus county, 57th Regiment, at Whiteville, May 2d, 3d.

Richmond county, 61st Regiment, at Rockingham, May 6th, 7th.

Richmond county, 60th Regiment, at Laurinburg, May 9th, 10th.

Robeson county, 58th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 11th, 12th.

Robeson county, 59th Regiment, at Lumberton, May 13th, 14th.

Bladen county, 55th Regiment, at Elizabethtown, May 17th, 18th, 19th.

Cumberland county, 53d Regiment, Fayetteville, May 23d, 24th, 25th.

Cumberland county, 54th Regiment, Fayetteville, May 26th, 27th, 28th.

Harnett county, 52d Regiment, at Summerville, May 31st and June 1st, 2d.

Brunswick county, 56th Regiment, at Smithville, June 9th, 10th.

II. Persons between 17 and 18 and 45 and 50 will be enrolled on the same roll, and distinct from those between 18 and 45.

III. All persons in the counties of Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, who have received *permanent* certificates of exemption from the Medical Examining Board, since March 14th, 1864, will not be required to report.

IV. Militia Officers and Magistrates between the ages of 18 and 45 in the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Robeson, Richmond, Bladen and Cumberland, will not be required to report.

V. In Harnett county, *every white male* person between the ages of 17 and 50 will be required to report.

VI. In compliance with Circular No. 12, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers and Officers of the Home Guard, will cause to be enrolled in their respective counties, *all male free persons of color*, between the ages of 18 and 50, and have them to appear before the Medical Examining Board and District Enrolling Officer, at the time and places above stated for enrollment and examination.

A. LANDIS, Jr.,
Captain and Enrolling Officer,
23-2w 4th Con. District N. C. T.

Negroes for Hire.

MEN, Women, Boys and Girls, field hands and house servants. Apply to T. S LUTTERLOH.
April 18. 2t

NOTICE.

Western Rail Road.

A TRAIN will leave Egypt Depot on the 22d inst., at 6 o'clock A. M., stopping at all intermediate stations to convey passengers to Fayetteville, who desire to hear Gov. Vance's Address. Return to Egypt same afternoon. Fare for round trip $5. L. C. JONES, Gen. Supt.
April 14. 23-2t

From every motive of courage we should at this time look at our superior authorities, though it is very well known and very evident, that every Church has its enemy; and I am of the opinion that we should as a Nation and People of the State of N. C. and as a people in the Confederacy, and as a nation should be as a Church, and that every man in the bounds of these lines should be connected and be as brothers, for we have the best Governor out; he is a man of intelligence, and now he is just as a minister watching over the Church, he is watching over the State and is the Elder thereof, and when he advises the people he is a man who will abide by the laws of the land. I think that if a man doth trespass against the laws of the land that the man that seeth the error should go and reason with him, and if he is ignorant of what he does and asks forgiveness and acknowledges that he is misled, then why not forgive him? but if you don't try to reason nor take the gospel steps, you don't know why is the reason of his trespassing against said law. But if he won't hear you, refer the case to the superior authorities and let them deal with him according to law, for we have men in authority in the Confederacy who I believe know better how to advise the public than a man who will run to report a man and don't know whether he will subject himself to law or not; for I as one did not know the law till our Governor explained the matter. Let us be careful in all cases to avoid interruption. Let us look at our Governor and the man who pretended to be his friend, has now gone and declared himself against a man of intelligence as Gov. or as a candidate for that office. I recommend that we vote him down and keep our same Governor, for we see that Gov. Vance has explained the matter of Convention and that we would grow worse and worse through a Convention. Let us pay our tax [illegible] and be a law-abiding people, and aid the cause of our country [illegible] more than anything else, for if we should be misled not go back and [illegible] do your same work over, but go back and do your first work, for [illegible] there might be some of the bad in it of the first. Then let us be a law-abiding people, and if we get wrong let us be corrected. Be careful to not aid Holden, for he deceived the People once and has deserted the cause he advocated and let us not support any man who will desert for he knew how to mislead us and deceive us, &c.

1tpd W. W. DUDLEY, Owensville, N. C.

$300 REWARD.

RANAWAY, on the 11th April, FANNY DAVIS, and is said to be taken up with Calvin Walis, and has made their escape and has gone to Wilmington or perhaps are trying to make for the yankees at Newbern. The said boy is a free boy, a bright mulatto, round face, black hair and very dark, about five feet six inches high, and about twenty-two years of age.

The girl was of good character, and is about fifteen years of age, spare made, about five feet in height, slim face, blue eyes, dark hair. The rascal has a sorrel horse with a blaze in his forehead, and blind; also an old buggy. He may trade his horse and buggy. I will pay the above reward for the apprehension of them both—$200 for the girl or $100 for the boy, delivered to me or confined in Jail so that I can get either.

J. W. STUTTS,
Gold Region, Moore county.
April 13. 23-2tpd

THE WAR IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Selma Mississippian, of the 6th inst.

The destruction of property [by Sherman's expedition] on the route between Vicksburg and Morton I have not witnessed, but it is said to be complete. There can be no doubt of its truth.

From Morton to Hillsboro they did not destroy so much, as it was not there to destroy; but what was there they took good care to destroy all.

Arriving at Hillsboro', they burned the court house and all public buildings. They robbed all the stores and burned the storehouses, shops and some private dwellings. They robbed every house of its entire contents, leaving families without anything to wear except what they had on their backs, taking all their meat, and most frequently all their corn, horses, mules, cows, hogs, sheep, goats, chickens, ducks, geese, &c.

From there to Decatur, a distance of 27 miles, they did as before. Arriving at Decatur, they camped for the night. Before leaving, they pillaged every house in town, robbing them of their blankets, quilts, wearing clothes, kitchen furniture, knives and forks, spoons, &c. They took all their meat, killing hogs, cows and calves, and took horses and mules. They took colts which were not a year old and drove them off. They went to Dr. W——'s yard, and found some little pigs not six weeks old, and ran their bayonets through them and carried them off squealing on their shoulders. They burnt every store and shop after robbing them of their contents; burnt the court house, academy and Methodist church. (This as others they set on fire.) They burned many corn cribs, stables, and every dwelling unoccupied, and left about thirty dead mules and horses in town, and quantities of dead pork a mile from town. They found Capt. Carleton's family; composed of his wife, daughter and little son, and took all his meat, corn and meat of his stock, and went in his dwelling and took out his piano and set it out in the yard, chopped meat on it and then destroyed it. They then set fire to the window-curtains and bed at the same time. In a few minutes the house was consumed, leaving them without a board to protect them from the weather.

At Talasha creek, about 10 miles from Decatur, they camped for several days, and sent forces on to Meridian, destroying that town and plundering its citizens of everything as usual. Near old Marion they whipped a lady.

They burned Enterprise, at least all the business part, and set fire to private dwellings, leaving whole families without supplies, and many without a blanket to cover with.

At Chunkey station they burned the bridge across Chunkey river. At this place lived a Methodist preacher by the name of Bartlett, sixty odd years old, who had not walked a step for above two months. They took his meat and burnt his corn-crib, leaving him perfectly destitute of provisions. The officer gave orders to leave him only the suit of clothes he had on. A wife, two daughters and four little orphan grandchildren composed his family. They then took a fright and one division retraced their steps to Hillsboro' by the way of Decatur, taking everything on the road that the citizens had collected, burning, as before, gin houses, dwellings, destroying fences, farming utensils and carrying away all the wagons, carriages, buggies, &c. In many instances they searched ladies, robbing them of money, watches, &c. In many instances they did not leave ladies enough clothing for a change, taking fine silks and tearing them into ribbons. Fine organdies were used to swarm bees out of their gums. Children not six months old were robbed of all their clothes.

Sherman, with part of the command, went by the way of Union, ten miles north of Decatur, on their return, taxing the Jackson road by the way of New Ireland—robbing, burning and destroying; taking off many citizens closely guarded, and many old men. Mr. Wilson, on this road, a nice an old man, they burned and took everything on earth he had and carried him off. (He has since returned.) Dr. Davis, of Newton Co., they carried off tied and closely guarded. They would rob poor widows of everything they possessed—in many instances piled and burned the meat which they took from helpless women and children. On their return to Decatur, Gen'l Smith made his headquarters in the house of a lady whose husband was in the army. He inquired if she was not going to have supper. Upon being informed that she had nothing to eat, he invited her and daughters to eat with him. Next morning he was not so charitable as on the night before; he ate and left without giving the invitation, or even offering them the "crumbs that fell from his table." They have scarcely left a turkey, chicken, or goose on their rout—they rob every blacksmith shop and usually cut up the bellows, burn most of the mills, and burn everything or destroy it, that is valuable.

They took negro men, women and children; many went willingly, some they forced—sometimes saying to buck negroes, "go in and talk to the ladies."

Mr. Garner, of Decatur, who is 72 years old and blind, they robbed of everything on earth and broke him entirely up. They attempted to burn his dwelling, but his negroes begged them out of it, after which they went off with them. Some of the Masonic lodges they burned, others were robbed of their jewels and charters, &c. It is impossible to describe the suffering and devastation caused by this army of heathens.

In conclusion I will say that Mississippi is more determined to fight to the "bitter end" than ever.

A CITIZEN OF MISSISSIPPI.

Indiscreet Gratitude.—Citizens or soldiers, or escaping prisoners, who may receive kindness and assistance from friends outside of our lines, are naturally prone to express their gratitude publicly; and in some cases the particularity of their description almost identifies those by whom they have been aided. We have received a message for our people and the press from one thus situated, imploring us all to avoid a course so fatal to our friends. Let it be announced even in general terms that citizens in this place or that place gave comfort to a Confederate, and immediately Lincoln's curs are set upon them, and his spies posted on all their paths. That gratitude is kindest, and, therefore, most sincere, which is most silent now; the time will come when we may speak to the praise of our friends without unloosing wild beasts against them. Till then let us be content to wear them in our hearts.

Richmond Sentinel.

Prisoners and deserters in Middle Tennessee.—The Confederate prisoners at Gallatin, Tennessee, are represented to undergo the most barbarous treatment, many of them being put in chains and subjected to every indignity yankee malice can invent. Some sixty odd at Gallatin have been most unjustly assassinated, including seven of Morgan's command, to wit: Lieut. Petticord, Messrs. Smith, Stocker, Williams, Hughes, Emmerson, and Johnson.

Vanity of Earthly Fame.—Thackeray related the following incident, which occurred during his visit to St. Louis a few years since. He was dining one day at the hotel, when he heard one Irish waiter say to another:

"Do you know who that is?"

"No," was the answer.

"That," said the other, "is the celebrated Thackeray!"

"What's *he* done?"

"D—d if I know."—*St. Louis Union.*

THE GOLD SPECULATOR'S TELEGRAPH.

The efforts of Chase to keep the trading in gold down are unavailing; the Yankees are too smart for him. He tried to stop telegrams being sent from Washington with the following success, as described by the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette:

"Whether in gold or stocks, everything in Wall street depends upon having the earliest news, and consequently there is not a leading stock dealing firm in New York that does not have from one to half a dozen correspondents in Washington, charged to spare no pains or expense in furnishing them by telegraph, and generally in cipher, the earliest intelligence of any success or disaster in the field, any important action of the Treasury Department, any rumor of foreign complications—in short, anything likely to affect the hopes or fears of the community, which find their barometer in the wavering of the gold market.

These correspondents are generally men supposed to have the confidence of high officials, or access to early dispatches and, for obvious reasons, their engagement is kept as secret as possible. Last summer one New York banking-house, in a boastful moment, claimed that it could always have news within an hour after the President had it; and another was said to have numbered among its correspondents the chief of staff of a great army in the field. Of course the services of such men are not enlisted without a "consideration," proportionate at once to the risks they run in furnishing the desired news, and to the nature and accuracy of the news itself. In general this "consideration" depends on what is made out of their information. Some are promised a fixed share of the profits; others are simply "let in" as the phrase goes, for fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, in any extensive operation based on the news they furnish. Thus, news comes of a great disaster. It will shock public confidence, and send gold up two, three, five, even ten per cent. One of these correspondents of a great New York stock-operating house gets it a few hours before it becomes public. He instantly prepared some previously agreed upon dispatch—"Mary is very much worse, and the doctor gives the case up" and "John is very ill and will not be able to travel for some days yet—and telegraphs this innocent-looking message, not to a firm in New York, for that would arouse suspicion, if there were a censor at the telegraph office, but to the private address of some one of its members or to the confidential clerk, or even, in some cases, to the wife of some one of the house. They begin buying gold at once cautiously, and through as many third parties as possible to avoid creating a panic and, among their other purchases, make one of fifty or a hundred thousand for the man who has furnished the news. Next day or perhaps within a few hours, the news gets out, and gold goes up, say five per cent. If the correspondent has been "let in" for a hundred thousand, he pockets five thousand dollars as his share of the operations. Occasionally one of these correspondents makes such a lucky strike, much more often he furnishes news for weeks and months without its having such an effect on the market as to bring him more than the merest dribblets of profits. But the chances of "something brilliant" has its fascinations, and the stock operators have no difficulty in inducing well informed people to furnish them all the news they get. These men haunt every lobby and committee room. A conference committee reaches a conclusion on some important question, affecting gold, or stocks, or whiskey, or any other article of speculation. They imagine it a profound secret, and are startled a day or two afterward to find that some operator in New York had it within a few hours after its adoption; and that a fortune had been made out of the intelligence. The Supreme Court makes a decision; before it is pronounced a "ring" in New York has operated on its effect, and made enough to set every one connected with it up in the world. A bureau of the Government resolves to recommend a tax on a particular article; before the recommendation reaches Congress, certain parties in New York have bought up all of the article they can possibly get, and when the rise comes they pocket the proceeds. It seems utterly impossible to prevent this. When news of important battles is coming in, Government has sometimes attempted it, but the effort was idle as it was foolish. A censor has been established at the telegraph office, and he has wisely suppressed every dispatch saying a word about the war. But a servant girl comes in with a hurried scrawl on a torn sheet of delicately-scented French paper, in a lady's hand:

"George H. Montgomery, Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. Do come home at once, Mary cannot live twenty-four hours longer. Laura Montgomery."

How can he stop that? But George H. Montgomery is a myth, and Mary's illness means Hooker's defeat, and the hotel clerk has been instructed to send any such dispatch by the speediest means to somebody's bank down town; and the firm makes the money, and the Government censors keeps blinking like an owl over the dispatches, and rigidly stopping "everything relating to the war," and Mr. Stanton felicitates himself over having made those newspaper posts send their accounts by mail rather than by telegraph! "How little sense it takes to run a Government," said some wise man.

Once, during last summer, a leading newspaper editor got disgusted, and determined that the gold gamblers should not monopolize all the early news. So he went into the cipher business too, but being rather raw at it, his first effort was not quite so good as some subsequent ones. He forwarded the cipher to his leading Washington correspondent. Pretty soon the operators in his city, who knew him solely as a devoted newspaper man, were astonished at receiving for him this dispatch from Washington:

"Have sold for you fifteen thousand bushels of corn at 35. The market looks squally."

His paper announced, the next morning, that the main body of Lee's army had crossed the Maryland line, and was moving into Pennsylvania; and his chief rival got very mad and complained to the War Department that he was bribing the telegraph company; but it was whispered about among his friends that so and so was neglecting his business and going into very rash speculations, and —— he changed his cipher!

Habeas Corpus.—Gov. Clark, in his recent message to the Mississippi Legislature, admits the power of Congress to suspend the privilege of the writ, and expresses no fear that the President will violate the powers conferred upon him. He recommends the Legislature to instruct the Representatives in Congress to vote for its repeal.

The Little Napoleon.—A recent letter from Paris relates the following: At the last reception at the Tuileries, the Emperor was conversing with some one on the American war, when his little son approached: "Prince," said the Emperor, "you have never heard of the American war, have you?" "Oh, yes," said the royal scion. "Well, which side are you in favor of?" asked the Emperor. "I take the side of the Confederates," replied the child. "Why so?" said the Emperor. "Because they are the weakest, and fight the best," said the boy. Well said, for the little fellow! He'll make a man.

Richmond Sentinel.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE WAR.

The English press are still discussing the American war, apparently with great interest. The London Times, received by the last arrival, reviews the present aspect of the war, declares that "its importance has in no degree declined," but that "if any point of the case is clearer than it was two years ago, it is this—that the contest will be a long one, and that the end is as yet not so much as foreshadowed." It then reviews the progress that the North has made, and says that its successes "are gratifying to the feelings of the North, and they enable Mr. Seward to expatiate with complacency in his diplomatic circulars on the ubiquitous presence of the Union flag. But they have effected very little toward the subjugation of the South, or the termination of the war." After proceeding with its review, it says:

"We collect, indeed, from this general review that the chances of the approaching campaigns are almost as promising for one side as for the other, nor shall we find the inclination of the balance much more decided if we compare the resources in men and materials which the belligerents may respectively be presumed to possess. The preponderance of the North in numerical strength is in a great degree imaginary. The enormous levies decreed by President Lincoln are but very partially raised, and it is doubted if more than 100,000 men can be added to the Federal armies for the campaign of 1864. Unless the men whose time of service is just expiring can be induced to re-enlist, this reinforcement would but substitute raw troops for veterans; but it is anticipated that a considerable proportion of the old soldiers may be retained and this element may have its effect upon the course of the war. Three years of fighting must necessarily raise the quality of an army, nor is it to be supposed that such a war can go on forever without producing a General. Altogether the armies of the North may probably be expected to be more efficient than ever, while the possible reduction in their numbers may have the double advantage of discouraging distant expeditions and facilitating the operations of the Generals in command. But when we have admitted all this as undoubtedly encouraging in the prospects of the North, we shall find ourselves compelled to admit as much or more in favor of the South. It is perfectly clear that at the present moment the two great armies of the South are at least a match for the two great armies of the North. General Grant's forces can achieve no success against those of General Johnston, for the attempt has just been made, and has failed. As to General Meade, he waits upon General Lee, and is content if he can bar the road to Washington. Whether he will be equally successful in protecting Ohio and Pennsylvania is what remains to be seen.

"But while the balance of general resources is thus evenly poised, the South remains in full possession of those important advantages which its position imparted from the beginning. It is fighting a defensive war for its very existence, and is therefore victorious as long as it is not subdued. Every indecisive campaign is a defeat for the North. The Confederates need no triumphs in the field, provided they can prevent the Federals from attaining them. In fact, the Confederates have had three years of success, for during those three years they have maintained that political independence which they took arms to assert. They have been at war all the time, it is true, but they have been independent still, while the North has failed to extinguish the secession and to restore the Union. The same superiority of position will betriend the Confederates in future. They can only fail by exhaustion; the Federals may fail by weariness. The former have only to stand in defence of their homes till they can stand no longer; the latter have to maintain by incessant efforts the impetus of an aggressive and most costly war. Hitherto the people of the North have not suffered either from conscription or taxation, but if the war is to be continued the time for these trials must come, and it seems at least as probable that they may tire of the struggle, as that the people of the South may become unable to prolong it. It will be strange if, in all the excitement of a Presidential election, a peace party should not some day appear, and in this contingency lies a great chance for the South.

"Such is the position of the American affairs at the present time. As far as the spring campaign has gone its results are decidedly, though not decisively, in favor of the South; but so little can be discerned of any end to the war that the Federals themselves have ceased to predict it. It is no longer spoken of as an affair of "ninety days." What it is, or what it will become, nobody can divine; but Americans must, at any rate, have learned by this time that they have nothing to fear from the intervention of Europe, and that the results of the struggle, whatever they may prove, will have been worked out exclusively by themselves."

Death of English Noblemen.—The late English papers announce the death of Lord Ashburton. He was the son of the Lord Ashburton who made with Mr. Webster the Northwestern Boundary Treaty. The deceased was born in Philadelphia, in 1799, his mother being an American lady, the daughter of William Bingham, a prominent merchant of that day in that city.

The same papers also announce the death of the Earl of Aberdeen. He held several important offices of a diplomatic character under the British Ministry, and was in 1826 appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and afterwards, in 1841 he became Prime Minister.

Noble Deeds.—We have just heard of one of many good actions at the hands of our friend James M. Parrott, of Lenoir, which deserves the public commendation. Mr. Parrott had just purchased some hundred barrels of corn, at about fifty dollars a barrel, for his own use, when a poor woman who had six daughters, each one having a husband in the army, presented herself to buy a little corn. Thereupon our generous friend gave to her thirty barrels! five for each of the soldiers' wives. This act of charity is no uncommon thing with Mr. Parrott. He has been one of those whose liberal and generous deeds have been unstinted during the war. An excellent farmer, he has managed to raise good crops, has always sold at reasonable prices to government and individuals, and is open handed to the poor. Such men are valuable adjuncts to the cause, and their usefulness will be remembered.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Negro Conscripts.—VALLEY, April 5.—From sources considered reliable, I learn that five hundred yankee negroes encamped at the fair grounds near Winchester, Sunday night. Coming from the direction of Charlestown through Clarke county, they conscripted eight negroes belonging to a gentleman near Berryville, whose name I did not learn; in the course of the night after their arrest, the conscribed rose on their guards with clubs, and after administering a chastisement, left the disconcerted heroes to their meditations, and took themselves to parts unknown.

Correspondence Richmond Sentinel.

France and the United States.—Thurlow Weed of the Albany Journal thinks that the resolutions of the yankee Congress regarding Mexico will throw Napoleon and Maximilian into the arms of the rebels.

FRANCE, MEXICO AND THE WAR.

Yankee papers of the 6th inst. have foreign advices to the 27th ult. Maximilian, the new Emperor of Mexico, was to sail from Europe on the 18th inst., yesterday. The foreign papers had many speculative announcements as to his foreign and domestic policy. We annex some items as to his supposed action towards the Confederate and United States:—

From the London Globe.

"During Maximilian's visit to Paris, Mr. Slidell applied, by letter, to him for an audience. After consulting his Imperial host, Maximilian, firmly but cautiously, declined to grant it. The rumours, therefore, of an early recognition of the Confederate States by France and Mexico, and an alliance between the latter Empire and the Southern Confederacy, are altogether devoid of foundation."

"We have reason to believe that on accepting the Crown of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Miramar a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the Provinces and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America, Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a representative in Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico. Towards the Confederate States the policy of Maximilian will be that of strict neutrality. By the advice of the Emperor Napoleon, he will abstain from recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy, or entering into any diplomatic relations with it until France shall have done so."

From the London Herald.

"Unless the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the South the establishment of the Mexican Empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned."

If Maximilian has sailed with any such impressions as to his future relations with the United States as Mr. Dayton is said to have imparted, he will find his mistake on his arrival. A semi-official dispatch from Washington says that Minister Dayton had no authority for his assurance to M. Drouyn de L'Huys, that the U. S. Government would receive a Minister from the Government of Maximilian in Mexico, etc.

And in the yankee House of Representatives on the 4th inst. the following proceedings were had:—

Mr. Davis, of Md., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Congress of the U. States are unwilling by silence to leave the nations of the world under the impression that they are indifferent spectators of the deplorable events now transpiring in the republic of Mexico; therefore they think it fit to declare that it does not accord with the people of the United States to acknowledge a monarchical government erected on the ruins of any republican government in America, under the auspices of any European Power."

Mr. Brooks of N. Y. said if it be not a mere paper fulmination, I do not object, but if it be a detonation only to burst in the House, what is the use of it? Is anything to be done with it?

Mr Davis replied, whether it is a mere paper fulmination or not depends upon whether Congress will adopt it, and whether in adopting it they represent the opinion of the people of the United States. The resolution is simply a declaration of what our policy should be, touching our interests very nearly. I suppose it is not a subject any one wishes to discuss. I move the previous question.

Mr. Cox, of Ohio, said the resolution had received his concurrence in the committee, but he preferred that it should have been more emphatic. It ought to have been passed before. It will be looked upon now as of mere *brutum fulmen* unless backed by arms. Are we ready for that? Mere paper resolutions do no good after statesmanship has failed in its duty. The old Democratic policy of defiance to foreign dictation was the policy for this emergency. While he favored this resolution, he only wished that it could be so framed and so backed up as to prevent kingcraft and the Archduke of Napoleon, Maximilian, from establishment on this continent. He would vote for it, but he wanted the language to be more emphatic.

Mr. Davis did not know how the language could be more emphatic; for the resolution declared that a monarchical government would not be recognized by us. He did not know whether it was becoming at this time to say what we would do, and whether we meant to resist by force of arms and prevent the permanent establishment of a monarchy in Mexico. We now wished to declare war against a European Power, planting its foot on Mexican soil and establishing an empire, either under an offspring of the Hapsburg or some scion of the family of Louis Napoleon. He wished the world to hear the emphatic declaration that the erection of a monarchy in Mexico will not be recognized by the people of the United States. Let the consequences rest with the future.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a vote of one hundred and nine yeas.

The Underground.—We stated on yesterday, that we had heard that Mr Holden was circulating secret documents in the army; not through the mails, but by sleight of hand. We are now put in possession of *facts*. When we stated some ten days ago, that "*The Standard*" was being published privately, we had been informed of the existence of a half sheet from that office, then about the 20th of March, in circulation, bearing date the 6th of April. Very soon thereafter a full sheet turned up, with an explanation that sixteen thousand of them were being distributed, and of course the circulation could not be secret. We could but wonder that a paper should be issued in March, and dated in April; but as Mr. Holden's ways are past finding out, we ceased to wonder about it. *Now*, it transpires, that another *Standard*, a half sheet, issued at the same time, bearing the same date, but containing wholly different matter, has been sent to the army!

In the first sheet is a long article, signed "Conservative." This article is an attack on Gov. Vance—condemns his Wilkesboro' speech—charges him with mal-administration, and among other things, *complains of his visit to the army*; alleging that he went there as the pet of the administration, when Mr. Holden could not go. Now, in the Standard of the same date, the half sheet sent to the army, nothing of this article by "Conservative" appears. Thus it is clear that Mr. Holden is not only secretly circulating the Standard, but that he has been distributing one set of opinions to the army, and another set to the people—and all in a Standard bearing the same date—April 6th, 1864.

There is no doubt of these facts; and if any one does doubt them, he can readily be satisfied of the proof.—*Raleigh Confederate.*

Fatal Accidents.—Mr. W. H. Walker of Brunswick was killed on last Thursday by a fall from a stumbling horse.

Geo. Jones, a boy of 10 years was accidentally killed in Wilmington on Tuesday last by a shot from a gun in the hands of a little boy of his own age.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

CAMP JOHNSTON'S BRIGADE,
April 7th, 1864.

Messrs. Editors: The campaign will doubtless soon be opened—every indication, at least, points to such a probability.

The yankee Army has been largely reinforced and the hero of Vicksburg, Grant, has assumed command. Burnside is fitting out an expedition at Annapolis; Butler is getting his troops in trim; and soon we may expect the onset.

Only a few weeks more of this pleasant weather—only a few more winds to dry the roads—and winter will have faded before the approach of balmy Spring—the quiet of Camp will be replaced by that activity which marks the tread of foemen seeking the battle—the roll of the artillery wheels—the tramping of veteran legions. Will we be prepared to meet them? or will they achieve victories? We will meet them, we will hurl them back; instead of triumph they will reap defeat.

The spirit of our troops—their confidence in their ability to overthrow the invader—the genius of Lee—the assurances he has given of his capacity to checkmate their boldest and most skillful leaders—the pluck of his Lieutenants—their ability to execute his plans—the cowardice of the enemy—the dissatisfaction—the huge masses of men who have always been under the *lash*, that Grant must handle—all these things point to the result, and tell the story of our coming success as plainly as though it were read from the book of Fate itself, or had been written by God on the heavens with a finger of fire.

Let Grant run to and fro—to Washington, to Annapolis, to Old Point, to Culpeper—let the Northern press thunder its predictions of victory for the Union, of overthrow to the rebels—let the giddy masses grow mad with hopes, and expect to have their long deferred anticipations gratified—let the soldiers shout even at the mention of Grant's achievements in the West—the time of reckoning will surely come, and another decapitated unfortunate will assume his position alongside Scott, McDowell, McClellan, Pope, Burnside, Rosecranz, Hooker and Meade. Wait only a little while patiently. See Lee stretch his long lines of Southern braves in battle array—hear the bugle of the skirmishers order the forward—listen to the thunder of Pendleton's cannon, heed the roar of Hill's and Ewell's small arms, and gaze eagerly at the Western horizon—See Longstreet hovering on the mountain tops, and then, like his old comrade Jackson, swooping down on Grant's flank, carrying terror and dismay through the ranks of the foe—then will the high, unbounded expectations of the Northern press and people meet their consummation in —— meet their accustomed fate in the overwhelming defeat and rout that will follow.

Our authorities are alive to the importance of Herculean exertion, and are putting forth all their strength to oppose a successful barrier to the invader's triumphal entry into our capital. And when have we failed—when have our efforts been fruitless when we have made a proper use of the means that Providence has placed in our hands?

Yes, Messrs. Editors, you may tell your readers we will win the victory—we will repulse the foeman—we will guard their property and their lives from this last advance of the yankees—and ask only in return a proper moral support and an assurance that they will allow no dishonor to attach to the reputation of the State in our absence.

HORNET.

PAYING NEW DEBTS IN OLD MONEY.

A correspondent of the South Carolinian says "a first rate business man" recently lost $95 in collecting a debt under $900, by an error of calculation. He fell into this error thus:

The debt was	$855
To this he added one-third for the discount on the old notes	285
He received in old notes	$1,140
The discount on these, at one-third, is	380
Value of the old notes received	$760

The loss was thus $95.

A simple rule, if remembered, will protect the most ignorant against mistakes in receiving or paying out the old notes. It may be stated thus:

"*Add one-half to the debt*, to see *how* MUCH OLD MONEY IT WILL REQUIRE TO PAY IT; OR

Deduct one-third from the old money to see *how much new or par money it is worth.*"

Or thus abridged:

"Add one-half to the debt to be paid,

Or

Deduct one-third from the old money offered."

Example: Suppose, as in the above, the debt to be $855—

Debt	$855
Add one half	427.50
Amount of old notes required	$1,282 50
By deducting one-third from this for the discount on old money	427.50
It leaves the amount of the debt	$855

Thus the two processes prove each other.

The making of "change" will be most likely to produce perplexity. The following may be taken as a guide:

Where the settlement is made by adding "one-half to the debt," change passes either way, in old money or its value.

Where the settlement is made by deducting "one-third from the old money," change passes either way, in par money or its value.

Example: A owes B	$43
Add one-half	21.50
Amount required in old money	$64.50

If A pays $60 in old money, he will then owe $4.50, to be rated as old money, and payable with $3 of par money.

If he pays $70 in old money, B will then owe A $5.50, to be rated as old money, and payable with $3.66⅔ of par money.

Another example: A owes B $12, and offers in payment an old note for	$20.00
Deduct one-third	6.66⅔
Value of A's money	$13.33⅓

B now owes A in change $1.33⅓ in par money.

Collecting the two rules in one, they may be stated and remembered thus:

In receiving or paying, in the old or discounted currency—

1. *Add one-half to the debt to be paid, and count the change either way as due in old money*; or,

2. *Deduct one-third from the money offered, and count the change either way as due in par money.*

Young America.—A lady teaching her little daughter, four years old, pointed to something in the book, and asked, "What is that my dear?" "Why, don't you know?" inquired the child. "Yes," said the mother; "but I wish to find out if you know." "Well," responded the little miss, "I do know." "Tell me, then, if you please," said the lady. "Why no," insisted the little one, with an arch look, "you know what it is, and I know what it is, and there is no need of saying anything more about it."

WAR NEWS.

From the Trans-Mississippi.—Reported Confederate Success.—RICHMOND, April 12.—An official dispatch from Mobile says the Surgeon General of Banks's army admits that the Union forces were repulsed with great loss at Shreveport. The Essex was destroyed by a torpedo on Red River, and a transport was captured by the Confederates.

[The Baltimore American of the 6th mentions as needing confirmation a report prevailing at Alexandria, La, that Gen. Steele's yankee Army Corps, which left Little Rock, Ark., some weeks since, had captured Shreveport after a battle of ten hours.]

From Tennessee—Confederate Success.—DALTON, April 12.—It is reported on good authority that Grierson attacked Forrest near Summerville on the 10th inst., and was handsomely repulsed.

[Yankee papers of the 6th mention a fight at the same place on the 30th ult. and a Confederate victory. They say that "the 8th Tennessee cavalry, Col. Marsh, about 600 strong, had a fight near Somerville, Tenn., on the 30th ult., with about 1500 rebel cavalry, supposed to be part of Gen. McCullough's command. Our forces, after fighting 3 or 4 hours, and finding themselves largely outnumbered, fell back, leaving 3 officers and 75 men killed and wounded in the hands of the rebels."]

Rumored attack on Mobile.—RICHMOND, April 12.—Official dispatches from Mobile say that Farragut is reported to be preparing for an attack on Mobile.

Later Northern News.—RICHMOND, April 12. The Baltimore American of the 9th has been received here. Dispatches from Fort Smith state that Gen'l Steele has driven the Confederates from Arkadelphia, and is advancing on Price's main army.

The yankee Senate has adopted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting slavery, by 37 to 6.

Chief Justice Taney has resigned his seat on the Supreme Court bench.

The Parrott gun at Cumming's Point, which has discharged nearly 5000 times, burst recently.

The closing quotations of gold in New York on the 8th, 169½. Government price to importers 165.

Death of Captain Muse.—On Friday morning Capt. W. T. Muse, commander of the Confederate iron-clad gun boat North Carolina, died in this town of typhoid fever. Capt. Muse was a gallant and meritorious officer, a noble and high-toned gentleman. When the present war broke out he promptly resigned his position in the U. S. Navy and tendered his services to North Carolina, his native State, serving in the State navy until that was incorporated in the navy of the Confederate States. Few men made more sacrifices for the cause than Capt. Muse, as his property was situated near Alexandria, and has been, almost from the first, in possession of the enemy, and none made them more cheerfully or were more devoted to the cause or more confident of its final success.

On Saturday his remains were escorted to the Depot of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad with naval and military honors. They were there placed on board the cars to be carried to Warren county for interment. Capt. Muse was in the 52d year of his age.

Wilmington Journal, 11th.

The Exchange of Prisoners.—The basis is understood to be on the principle of man for man and rank for rank, which will insure a complete exchange of all prisoners on either side except *the "colored prisoners."—Rich. Whig.*

A perfect understanding was come to between Colonel Ould and Gen. Butler, whereby the exchange of prisoners will be hereafter conducted honorably and humanely.—*N. Y. Herald, 5th.*

Heavy Rains in Virginia.—RICHMOND, April 11.—Heavy rains the past week, extending to the Blue Ridge, have caused floods in all streams in the eastern counties of Virginia, overflowing low grounds and seriously impairing agricultural prospects. James river is higher to-day at this point than for twenty years. The water is three feet deep in Cary street. Shockoe creek Gas works and Water works are overflowed. It is feared the canal is seriously damaged between Richmond and Lynchburg. The water has fallen ten inches this afternoon.

RICHMOND, April 12.—Flood in James river slowly subsiding, but it has been raining hard to-day. No gas in the city to-night. [The flood is over the gas-works.]

The Illinois Disturbance.—As we suspected, the reported "copperhead" rising in Illinois turns out to have been a mere local quarrel between some soldiers and citizens of Coles county, Illinois. It seems a Democratic meeting was announced to be held at the county seat on a day when the court was in session, at which the Hon. Mr. Eden, the member of Congress from that district, was to speak. There had been a bitter feeling between some soldiers and the Democrats on account of outrages committed by the former. It was offensively announced beforehand by some soldiers that the meeting should not be held, and, in anticipation of trouble, the Democrats armed themselves. Upon Mr. Eden arriving at the town, he saw how high the feeling was running, and, to prevent disturbance, wisely determined not to speak. A fight, however, was provoked by the soldiers, who were the first aggressors, and a few persons were killed and several wounded. The whole affair, however, was over in ten minutes time. From this circumstance came the extravagant reports of a rising of copperheads in various parts of Illinois.

New York World, 4th.

The Republican papers, on the contrary, make much of the affair. The World says it is all a humbug to affect the New England elections just then coming off.

Four New Steel Clad Blockade Runners at Liverpool.—Four new paddle steamers, built of steel and of great speed, are about ready to leave Liverpool to engage in running the blockade. They are named the Badger, Let Her B, Fox, and Let Her Rip, and were built for the service. The Badger made her trial trip on the 19th ult. Her speed is 21 miles per hour.

The Florida.—The Florida arrived at Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, on the 4th of March, and sailed again on the 5th. The U. S. ship St. Louis reached Santa Cruz on the 6th.

Rhode Island Election.—The Republicans carried the gubernatorial election in Rhode Island by a small majority.

Maryland Election.—Maryland voted on the emancipation question on the 6th. The Emancipationists carried the State by an overwhelming majority.

Death of Mrs. Clay.—The widow of Henry Clay, we learn from late yankee papers, is dead. Her age was 83. She was of the Hart family of Orange County, N. C.

WANTED,

500 CORDS GOOD PINE WOOD for the Enterprise Cotton Factory. For further information apply to Thos. A. Hendricks, Supt. at the Factory, or to

GEO. BRANDT, Pres't.

Fayetteville, April 2. 20-tf